The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,888.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.................... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August and on SATURDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A Hansard, on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UM ALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander B. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "UMBALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander B.L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON. OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
21,00 Tons Register, 300 H P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th Aug.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta —

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	Commanders	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	—	—	8th Aug.
Macedonia	2274	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	8th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov,
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain A. LEVA, will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail have no connection with other so-called Tea Depôts in other localities, though they are established by such as were once connected with this Emporium as Assistants or otherwise.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE AT THE SHARE BAZAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Company, will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Share Bazar by order of the Mortgagee Amerchund Laljee Nathoo, Esq., on account and risk of Tullockchund Currimchund the Mortgagor the following share.

One share Mofussil Company, Limited, No. 3010.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND BEST CANVAS FOR TARPAULINS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned on account of the concerned.

6 bales best Merchant Navy Canvas Nos. 1, 2, 3.
4 „ best Brown do. Nos. 1, 2.
12 cases red border white Dhooties 9 and 9½ yards.
10 „ red border white Sarries 8 yards.
8 „ Turkey red Sarries 28 yardes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum Road opposite to Jaffer Sul aman Stable.

Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at half-past 4 p. m., on the 10th instant, by order of mortgagee Samat Veera and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Herajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the portion of the larger piece of ground oart called Mulluckwady, with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 252, situate in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards and bounded as follows :—on the east by a public passage, on the west by the ground of Pittamber Valloo, on the north by the property of Wassodiv Ramchunder, on the south by the property of Bhicoo Gopal, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Junarohun Gopal and Pandoorung Ramchunder, and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Herajee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. Higgins, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Date will be fixed hereafter.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at usual hour Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, comprising, grey, coloured and other piece goods, furniture, medicine bottles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

Any carriages and horses are offering.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,
(Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.—MEMBERS wishing to PLAY will please be on the ground at 10 A. M. TO-DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

4th August.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાંનદેશ સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 60 per each whole share and Rs. 15 per each quarter share, is DECLARED, for the half-year ending 30th June 1877, PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th August 1877, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th August to 10th August 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

બા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1877.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is PANCREATIC EMULSION.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the above Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on or before FRIDAY, the 10th August 1877, for the SUPPLY to the Company's Mill by contract of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for a period of twelve months.

Schedules of Articles, for which Tenders are invited, and terms or conditions of contract can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option, but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words "Tender for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAIRAM HURRY has CONTRACTED to SELL, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Guneshwady Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 130 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in length from East to West and 36 feet in breadth from North to South, and bounded on the East by the property of Succaram Bapoo, on the West by the property of Wassoodew Jugonath Shastree, on the South by the said Guneshwady Lane, and on the North by the New Cloth Market. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said land and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, which will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each .... Cash. Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR. JOHN MANOLESKO, Hair Cutter and Dresser, just arrived from Europe, has OPENED a SHOP at No. 35, Kalbadavie Road.

FOR SALE, HIGH CASTE ARAB, off 5, 14-1, Bay with black points, good tempered, make an excellent Lady's horse. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

PART of a TOP FLOOR and the whole of a GROUND FLOOR to be let in Apollo Street. Apply J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea, Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—PLAYERS engaged for THIS EVENING'S MATCH *vs.* BYCULLA, are requested to be on the ground at 5-30 precisely. J. CANNON, Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a CASHIER, with security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Paper. Applicants are required to send in the full particulars, with their Testimonials. "GAMMA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a well connected ENERGETIC PARSEE to take orders for MANCHESTER GOODS. A suitable man, familiar with the trade and capable of influencing business, will meet with encouragement. Address "PIECE GOODS," care of *Bombay Gazette* 31st Jul, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISED PRICES. JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry	Rs. 46 0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0	18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8			

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St. JULIN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines)	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	Rs. 21 0	11 8
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SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs 31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0	...
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CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29 0	15 8	CHABLIS	Rs. 18 0	10 0
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SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL)	Rs. 26 0	14 0
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JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	20 0	11 0
			LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8	9 8

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FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)	Rs. 27 0	14 8
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			MARTELL'S do.	28 0	...
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CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „	...	1 12
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CHARTREUSE from the Monastery, Green „	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE „	...	...
Yellow „	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS „	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s; BRANDY BITTERS; WINE BITTERS — ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3 0	...			
CREME DE ROSE „	...	1 12			
CREME DE VANILLE „	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE „	3 0	...			

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Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350

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Gold Watches, not Keyless, from .... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250

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1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance........ Rs. 150, 145 and 140

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, hereby request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at an early date, at the Town Hall, to give expression to the sense of loss the City has sustained by the death of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Baronet, C. S. I., and to take steps for perpetuating his memory.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

Cowasjee Jehangir.
Frank H. Souter.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna.
Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.
Becherdass Umbaidass.
Kessowjee Naik.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.
Donald Graham.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. Jefferson.
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E. Moses.
Edward Sassoon.
R. Baumbach.
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Thomas Blaney.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Peshotun Dustoor Byramjee Sunjana.
Dwarkadass Vussonjee.
Luckmidass Khimjee.
Narotumdass Madhowdass.
Raghunath Narayen Khote.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Framjee Hormusjee Setna.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.
Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Morarjee Vizbhoocundass.
Morarjee Goculdass.
Shantaram Narayen.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Sorabjee Rustomjee Mulau Feroze.
Tapidass Vurzdass.
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James Thorburn.
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Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
S. P. Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
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Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jejeebhoy.
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Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka.
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Dhunjeeshaw Manockjee Lalcaca.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Cowasjee Hormusjee. G. G. M. C.
Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia.
Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody.
Khunderao C. Bedarkur.
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Byramjee Dadabhoy.
Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.
Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Dhunjeeshaw Merwanjee Karaka.
Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter.
Manockjee Bhicajee Moos.
Hormusjee Motabhoy.
Dady Byramjee.
Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bhownuggree.
Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir.
Nusserwanjee Coysjee.
Dinshaw Eduljee Lam.
Jamsetjee Cowasjee Bilimoria.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd August 1877.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Paten and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna

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Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG.

SOFT AND COMPARATIVELY SMOKENESS STEAM COAL.

The attention of COAL CONSUMERS is invited to this coal. It is superior to Davidson's West Hartley and is usually much cheaper.

All the Mills in Bombay which have used it speak favourably of it, not only because of its cheapness but principally owing to its being a very superior steam coal, and also a very economical coal.

The following is a copy of Dr. William Wallace's F. R. S. C., F. C. S., report on the Chemical Analysis and Economic value of an average sample of this coal.

Volatile Matters, containing ·03 Sulphur			24·77
Coke	Fixed Carbon	69·61	73·43
	Sulphur	·05	
	Ash or Mineral Matter	3·77	
Water			1·80
			100

Heating Power, or number of Pounds of water at 212° converted into Steam by one Pound of Coal	9·56 lbs
Weight of coke per Ton of Coal	14 cwt. 2 qts. 1 lb.
Fixed Carbon in the coke	94·80 per cwt.
Sulphur in the coke	·07 „
Ash in the coke	5·13 „
Specific Gravity of the coal	1305
Weight of a cubic foot	81½ lbs.

REMARKS.

This is a Steam Coal of very superior quality, and well adapted for use in Steam Coals and Locomotive Engines. The heating Power is very high, exceeding the average of Welsh steam coals, the amount of Ash is small, and the quantity of Sulphur insignificant. The coke is hard and compact, and of first-class quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Certificates from Railway Company's, H. M's. and other steamers as well as from several Mills Companies in Bombay can be seen, any further particulars as to price &c. obtained from.

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WANTED, a NATIVE ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN for a period of six months or longer. Salary Rs 50 per mensem.

Applications will be received up to 15th August, and should be accompanied by specimens of drawings addressed to Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Col., R. E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Poona, 31st July 1877.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

THE Undersigned can now supply COOPER in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 3-8 per doz.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned are prepared to receive WRITTEN OFFERS, up to SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1877, for the PURCHASE either in whole or in part of the MACHINERY PLANTS, TOOLS, &c., of the above Company, containing Engines, Presses, Boilers, one Portable Iron Upper-Storied Bungalow, &c., &c., particulars of which can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street.

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Liquidators.

3rd July, 1877.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR :
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS :
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit money will be returned to each applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1877.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, SUFFICIENT CAPITAL has already been SUBSCRIBED to warrant the incorporation of the Company which is now registered.

The ERECTION of the MILL will be PROCEEDED with IMMEDIATELY. Intending Shareholders are requested to make early application for the remaining shares.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August the 6th, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, August 6th, at 6 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To pass the Accounts.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 13th July 1877.

THE IMPERIAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).

To be Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

Share Capital £100,000.

In 10,000 Shares of £10 each (with power to increase).
10s. on application.
10s. on allotment.
And the balance from time to time as required.

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James Robertson, Esquire, Newhall Factory, Glasgow.
Joseph Turnbull, Esquire, Manufacturing Chemist, Glasgow.
R. T. Tasker, Esquire, Solicitor, Madras.
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BROKERS.
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MANAGING AGENTS IN MADRAS,
Messrs. WILSON & Co.

AGENTS IN GLASGOW.
Messrs. CLARK, WILSON & Co., 69, Buchanan Street.

£70,000 of the Capital are reserved for allotment in Glasgow, of which the greater part has been privately subscribed. £30,000 is reserved for allotment in India and is now offered to the public. Prospectuses and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained from the Undersigned.

WILSON & Co.

Madras 27th July 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD AUGUST 1877.

WITH nothing new in of a political character, Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 94⅝ and French Rentes at 106 ex-Coupon. Seeds and Wheat were also unchanged in prices, but the latter article, we learn through private advices, continues to show a downward tendency owing to the favourable weather prevailing at Home.

Cotton in Liverpool continues very dull, Reuter's closing telegram of yesterday reporting free sellers, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices showing a further decline of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F. Hingunghaut and Mid. Orleans. G. F. Ginned Dharwar is quoted 1-16d higher, but this description occupies an exceptional position owing to the failure of last crop.

Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be quiet but steady, although so long as the raw staple continues to decline, and accounts from this side are unfavourable, prices of goods and yarns can scarcely be expected to remain firm.

From New York Reuter's telegram of yesterday has not come to hand up to the time of writing.

Coffee in London is unchanged at yesterday's decline of 1s. per cwt, and prices of Cocoanut Oil are unaltered.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly less favourable. The Reserve of Notes shows a decrease of £300,000 and Bullion of the same amount, while discounts have increased by £200,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 47 to 45½ per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is quoted at 2 per cent. as compared with 1¼ per cent. for 3 months' sight Bills on Friday last.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged with the exception of a decline of ¼ in Fours-and-a-half, and Reuter still gives Bar Silver at 55⅛d., although private messages, as we mentioned yesterday, call the price 54d. per oz. The shipments for this side are again large, yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton bringing £320,000 for Bombay.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm with a partial advance of 1-16d. per rupee. Calcutta advices come stronger, and the Banks are less willing buyers, only one buyer being out at the minimum rates. There is very little in the shape of private paper offering, and if there was any demand for Bank Bills worth speaking of present figures could not be maintained, but the trade in imports at present is so limited that few remittances are going forward and this tends to counteract the otherwise downward tendency. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅛d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Do. 6 „ „	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 9⅛d.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand at ⅛ to 3.16 premium. In 60 days' sight business was done yesterday at 99¾, which is still the quotation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows no change of any kind. Small transactions continue to take place in Fours at Rs. 96¼, but for a large amount we cannot quote higher than Rs. 96. For Fours-and-a-half the ruling rate is Rs. 96½ and for Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet, but, if anything, a shade steadier. For Bank of Bombays there is a fair enquiry at 36½ per cent. premium, an improvement of ½ per cent. Land and Press Shares are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Companies are slightly irregular. We note a decline of Rs. 10 in Albert Mills, Dhurrumsey and Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee and Mandvie Spinning, but there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Morarjee Gooculdass, Soonderdass and Sholapore and Rs. 25 in Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co. In miscellaneous companies the only alteration is a rise of Rs. 10 in Bombay-Burmah Trading.

COTTON to-day has been extremely dull, and sellers would have been willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but we have not heard of a single transaction either for export or local consumption, prices here being still above the parity of Liverpool quotations.

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is no change to notice, supplies being too limited to admit of operations for export.

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme. For Liverpool by steamer the quotation is nominally £1-12-6 to £1-13-9, but even these low rates fail to attract cargo in the present stagnation in exports. For Trieste and Venice the regular liners are open to book cargo at 25s. per ton, but without leading to business of importance. By sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same stagnant state that we have had to report for some weeks past. From the Bazaar clearances are small and dealers hold stocks more than equal to the limited character of the demand.

COALS are very quiet, no transactions having taken place for some days past. At the same time there are few sellers to arrive, present prices here showing no margin to importers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	682½ xd
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.t	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	990
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	17,500	150	all	..	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,800	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	460
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	960
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	305 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	360
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	475
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	272xd.
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,015
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,270
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,490
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,675
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,165
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	930
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,300
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,075
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,300
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	995
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,075
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,375
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,405
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,020
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,025
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	815
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,260
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,035
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,940
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	11 p. ct	500
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p.	300

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP PREMIER, 1,892 tons, Captain J. W. McGilvry, will sail to-day for Calao, in ballast.

THE SHIP LADY MELVILLE, 967 tons, Captain H. J. Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Moulmein (June 4th,) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE following passengers left Calcutta per S S. Merkara, on the 1st instant for London—Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Robinson, Mrs. Reed and three children, Mrs. Shaw and two children, the Revd. F. Hepp, and Messrs. C. Debarsee, and A Dufour.

THE S. S. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Captain W. Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (June 30th), via Malta, Port Said Aden and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,900 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S N. Co's s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Hector, Col. Brown, Miss. Brown, Mr. Pottinger, Mrs Lokey, and nine deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER SIROCCO, 233 tons, Captain J. McBan, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Mauritius (July 14th), with the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs. R. Taylor and three children and five deck passengers, and 4,300 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Lady Melville	Hansen	Moulmein, June 4.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, July 18.
	Sirocco	McBan	Mauritius, July 14.
3	Madras (s)	Richardson	Cardiff, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Europa (s)	Thesen	Calais.
	Jane Avery	Dodds	P. Gulf.
	Black Watch	Kerrmish	Carwar.
	Thibet (s)	Torback	Aden and Suez.

The ship Premier, McGilvry, to Calao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Punjaub, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
30	Talisman	Craigie	Liverpool, April 27.
	Alnwick Castle	Yeallaud	A. S. Australia, June 20.
	Mahratta (s)	James	Kyouk Phyook, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
30	Meinam (s)	....	....
	Crusader (s)	....	....
	Goa (s)	....	....
	West Stanley	....	....
	Mathilde	....	....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Talisman—Lady Rathvin in Lat 41-46 S., Long 18-54 E from London 52 days out.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
1	India (s)	....	Bombay.
	Belted Will	....	Gopaulpore.
	Lacycon	....	Bimlipatam.
	Tuscany (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
31	Viceroy (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Sea Gull (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Paladin (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Otter	....	London via Coca.
	Socotra (s)	....	Cocanada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—26 kegs red lead, Allybhoy Tyebkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Suez s—10 cases tobacco, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Marlbrough—62 casks w iting, Abdoolally Sumsudin.
Cheops s—13 packages glassware and 7 packages earthenware, Hajee Moladina Joosab; 10 cases matches, Nathoobhoy Hukimjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sicilian—25 cases varnish, Jairam Sewjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiri s—51 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co; 150 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—4,000½ cwts wheat, Stern, Hobart and Co; 134 cwts coir yarn, Muncherjee; Framjee and Co; 7 cases tea, W Watson and Co; 32 bales wool, Dhurumsee Narrojee; 75 bales cotton, M ckinlay, Simpson and Co; 30 bales cotton, Gooculdass Culliajee; 75 bales wool, Gangjee Thakersee; 60 bales rags, Gooculdass Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—1 box gold value Rs 1,40,000, The French Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Cambria—1,607 cwts linseed and 1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 66 bales cotton, Munor Hurrickchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturno s—47 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Saturno s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—35 flasks quicksilver, Remoobhoy Hubibhoy; 300 bales cotton and 58 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales twist, S. N. Tulatee; 45 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 19 chests opium, E. G. Abraham; 51 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 baskets onions, Husson Babanee; 142 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 3½ chests opium, Sajeeram Ramchunder; 50 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon 35½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 225 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—½ chest opium, Jokir m Jumaz; 11 chests opium, Rampertale Calooram; 8 chests opium Hazareemull Nursigdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 2nd August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·684
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·907
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	7··0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, SW. WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	448
Fall of Rain	0·99
Total fall during month	1·00
„ „ „ year	47·12
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 1st	0·34

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

392-74—M M Munshe—Gunput Pandoorung vs Adurjee Dadabhoy—J C Cama—Part heard.
671-75—Janardhun and G—Rahimutbai vs Heerabai—Macfarlane and G.

REFERENCES FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

753-76—Jefferson and Payne—Bhowan Muljee vs Kavasjee Jahangeer J—Ardaser and H.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani—Part heard.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandbibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66 76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlalgur Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chugunlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinglall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

472-76—Jefferson and Payne—W N Lees vs Mathias Mull and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

291-77—Muljee and Bomonjee—Kesserbai vs Vullub Rowjee and others—Balkrishna and B and N N Kothari.
313-77—Jefferson and Payne—Rambai vs Mooljee Kessowjee.
430-77—Lynch and Tobin—Muncherahaw Bezonjee vs Nusserwanjee M Panday and others—Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Brown, Col, Bombay 83rd Regt, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Conran, Lieut, Bengal 39th Foot, on Medl Cert, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 25.

Sub-Lieut J M Burton, 11th Regt, is permitted to retire from the service, by the resignation of his commission.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—26th N I—Lieut R E N Thomas, 2-9th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Lieuts C James and E C Hart, R E, to be Captains.

The following officers have completed the qualification for appointment to the Regimental, General, and Personal Staff of the Army :—Captains W J Boyes, 2-12th Foot; G Breho, 17th Bengal N I; H B Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps, G J Hare, 22nd Bengal N I; H Paterson, 23rd P Pioneers; A P Samuells, 32nd P Pioneers; and W Stainforth, Mad Infy.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

11th Hussars—Major J A Dyer to Bombay, for thirty days to appear before a medical board.

13th Hussars—Lieut R Constable to England, from 1st Sept to 31st Dec, on urgent private affairs.

43rd Foot—Major W Livesay to sea, for three months on medical certificate.

45th Foot—Lieut R A Littledale to England, to appear before a medical board.

16th Madras N I—Major J B Reid to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major J J Thompson to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs. Surgeon G C Purcell to England, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, July 31.*)

Mr G Hamnett to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration.

Major T K Gutnrie, Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, to act as Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Major T K Guthrie, Superint of Police, 3rd Grade, Coimbatore, to be Superint of Police, 2nd Grade.

Major H E Coningham, Superint of Police, 3rd Grade, Tinnevelley, to act as Superint of Police, 2nd Grade.

The Rev J F Browne, Chaplain, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

The Rev W M S Babington, to be Chaplain of north Black Town.

Mr C F MacCartie, Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, three month's leave of absence on medical certificate.

Mr H W Bliss, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, is transferred to North Arcot as Additional Sub-Collector and Join Magistrate, temporarily, for famine duties.

The services of Major J W Wolfe, Staff Corps are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Lieut-Col E Hill, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Major George Rowlandson, 10th N I, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Major E Faunce, who vacates on the 2nd August.

CALENDAR, FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	9th, 10h.	8·3m. a. m.
First Quarter	16th, 3h.	19 2m. a. m.
Full Moon	24th, 4h.	1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 4	......	5 39	6 32	6 55 m 5 32 a	0 19 a ...
Sun. 5	Tenth Sunday after Trinity	5 40	6 32	8 15 m 7 11 a	0 45 m 1 55 a
Mon. 6	......	5 40	6 31	9 21 m 8 38 a	2 1 m 3 14 a
Tues. 7	......	5 40	6 31	10 14 m 9 44 a	3 12 m 4 12 a
Wed. 8	English Mail expected	5 41	6 30	10 55 m 10 43 a	4 7 m 4 59 a
Th. 9	......	5 41	6 29	11 34 m 11 34 a	4 59 m 5 42 a
Fri. 10	......	5 41	6 29	0 10 a ...	5 44 m 6 22 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GROUBE—July 31st, at Belgaum, the wife of Lieut. Thomas Groube, 7th Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUTCHINSON—August 1st, at Poona, Hugh Rose, infant son of Captain H. S. Hutchinson, B. S. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENEMY—July 20th, at Rangoon, the wife of Peter Benemy, Esq., of a son.

LEFEVRE—July 20th, at Rangoon, the wife of Capt. J. T. Lefevre, of a daughter.

SAKER—July 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Saker, Esq., of a daughter.

TERRANEAU—July 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. E. Terraneau, of a son.

TODD—July 31st, at Royapooram, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Todd, F. C. S., of a daughter, still-born.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877

THE later accounts that have reached us of the progress of the campaign in Europe do not lessen the importance of the Russian defeat at Plevna, while at the same time they show that the Turks are not strong enough to follow up their victory in that quarter by marching on Sistova, for we do not hear that they have attempted to move beyond their entrenchments. In other directions, however, the Turkish generals are showing great activity. Probably the Russians are retiring of their own accord before Suleiman Pasha in Roumelia, for they must call in their troops, merely retaining the command of the Shipka Pass, and devote all their efforts now to strengthening the line of operations in Bulgaria from Sistova to Tirnova, which the Turks, who have taken the aggressive from Schumla, are threatening to assail. We shall soon see now if the Turks can maintain their superiority when acting on the offensive.

IT can scarcely be said that Major-General Kennedy's last Famine Statement, which describes the state of the Deccan down to the 28th July, is very alarming; but, on the other hand, it cannot be called reassuring. We still find in it two great facts of a disheartening description—namely, that through the insufficiency of the rainfall the lately-sown crops are withering and that prices are rising and consequently causing distress. Up to the 28th, the highest rainfall in the distressed districts had taken place in Sattara, where 16 96 had been registered as the total fall from the commencement of the monsoon; next comes Nassick, with a total rainfall of 11·89; in Khandeish only 8·22 had fallen; and in Kulladghee, 4·96. We find that the prospects in Sattara are on the whole favourably spoken of; young crops are improving, though high prices are causing distress; but it will be observed that there is no enthusiasm felt about the condition of Sattara—which means that the rainfall there, though it has been higher than elsewhere in the Deccan, has been barely sufficient. This view is confirmed by the circumstances of Nassick. There, although it has had the next best rainfall, the crops are distinctly said to be in bad condition, and prices rising. If, then, this is the case in Nassick, what must be the state of the other parts of the Deccan which have not been favoured with such a high rainfall? They must certainly be in a very precarious condition, and perhaps the brief descriptions of the various Collectorates given by General Kennedy do not fully describe the actual state of affairs. In Khandeish, there have been slight showers, and, where the rainfall had been tolerably sufficient, sowing were progressing, but in other places the young crops were withering. The report adds, "but prospects "are slightly improved on the whole;" which may mean that formerly the prospects were just about as bad as they could be. In Ahmednuggur, the crops are represented to be suffering in all the talookas except Jamkhed and Kurjut. Yesterday, a correspondent in our paper, writing from Ahmednuggur, on the last day of the month, spoke hopefully of clouds which were gathering; but the state of matters may be imagined when he says, with reference to these clouds keeping off from yielding the wished for rain,—"it would be well to know one way or "another what is to happen—rain or famine." Already, therefore, the people in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate are recognising the fact that they may be close to another famine. Let the rain which has been threatening for the last few days not fall at all, and that part of the Deccan is doomed for another season. In Poona, only from 21 to 44 cents. of rain had fallen during the week under report; nothing is said about the agricultural prospects there, and therefore, with the fact of the failure of the rainfall before us, we are probably justified in assuming that there are none to speak of. In Sholapore the recent rains are causing the young crops to improve; but prices are rising. As regards Kulladghee, the rainfall in which we have shown to be the lowest of all the Collectorates, we read that the kharif has benefitted, but that rain is much wanted. We should say it is, and that, if young crops are withering in districts which have had twice as great a rainfall as Kulladghee, they must be in a grievous condition throughout the whole of that Collectorate. In Belgaum also rain is much wanted; the drought at present is severe and crops are withering extensively. In Dharwar, a good rainfall has been reported in almost every talooka, but it must have come too late, as crops are reported to have already withered in many places. We hear that the Dhoolia districts of Khandeish were visited by a heavy fall of rain on Wednesday night. This may have spread easterly, and so done benefit to districts about which great fears have hitherto been entertained. General Kennedy, with the Collectors' telegrams before him, does not commit himself to statements either too hopeful or too depressing. He simply says that grain is rising in many parts of the Presidency; that the regular south-west monsoon has not fully returned yet anywhere; that light showers have fallen in Guzerat and Kattywar, but some anxiety still exists as regards the prospects of the season in these parts of the Presidency. During the week ending 28th July 246,825 people were on relief works, showing a net decrease of 7,186 as compared with the number in the week previous. The expenditure up to the latest date on relief was Rs. 73,86,727. General Kennedy says that the "general con- "dition of the people has not deteriorated." We do not suppose, on the other hand, that it has improved, and doubtless there is plenty of room for improvement. We may add that, while the prospects in the various Collectorates we have spoken of are nothing to feel elated about, those of the Native States in the Southern Mahratta Country, about which very little has been heard, are positively bad. There has been a failure of rain in Sawunt Waree, Phaltan, Pant Prithinidi, and Sanawur, and the crops, up to the time of the latest report, were either going to the bad or had already gone.

THE case of Captain Roberts of the 94th Regiment, who was recently dismissed from Her Majesty's service for making certain allegations against his commanding officer, Lord John Taylor, has been made the subject of a debate in the House of Commons, a full report of which is brought by the papers of the present mail. The subject is one so full of interest to military men, and the question whether the House of Commons can be made use of as a Court of Appeal to set aside such awards of courts-martial as may be unjust or tyrannical is one of such importance, that we propose to lay before our readers the most striking points of Captain Roberts' case, together with a brief review of the debate in the House on the whole matter. Some two or three years ago, Captain Roberts, then an officer of twenty years' service on half pay, was brought on to full pay and posted to the 94th Foot. Now, in the very outset, this was an unfortunate thing for Captain Roberts. Instead of the vacant company of the 94th going in the regiment, it was given to an outsider. The subalterns of the corps were disappointed of a step, and according to Captain Roberts' version of the story, which it will be more convenient to follow first, every one in the regiment, from the commanding officer downwards, made him feel very bitterly indeed that he was an outsider, that he was not wanted in the regiment, and that the sooner he left it the better. He declares that he was sent to drill in the barrack square with half-clad recruits, where, in view of officers and men of his own and other corps, he had to go painfully through the goose step and other elementary parts of drill; that he was deprived of the command of his company, not being even allowed to command a funeral party; that he was sent as supernumerary to all courts-martial instead of attending them as a member; that his Colonel snubbed and insulted him, on one occasion snatching the order book out of his hand at orderly room; and that, in short, there was an evident and strong desire to hunt him out of the regiment. And now comes a very queer and painful part of the story. Stung by a deep sense of wrong, and urged on by some most injudicious friend, Captain Roberts drew up a statement of his injuries, and committed to paper a detailed account of all the slights and wrongs he conceived himself to have undergone. That he was goaded into strong language may be gathered from the fact that in this document he speaks of "an organized system of persecu- "tion," of having been the object of "intempe- "rate and insulting language," of having been refused the "usual leave," and of his "life "having been made intolerable for the last 12 "months." This paper was submitted by Captain Roberts to three members of Parliament, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Captain Stacpoole and Lord Francis Conyngham. These gentlemen took the paper to Sir A. Horsford, Military Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, and he passed it on to the Adjutant General by whom it was taken official notice of. Now, regarding this part of the case, Mr. Jenkins of "Ginx's Baby" renown, who got up the debate, insinuated that the three members were foolish to take the document in question to the Horse Guards, and Mr. Anderson, the member for Glasgow, stated that Sir A. Horsford's conduct was "mean" in taking notice of it. But it may be fairly said that Captain Roberts courted publicity in handing his statement of grievances to three public men, and that the Military Secretary, being an official of the State and not a private individual, was bound to take notice of a document in which undoubtedly very serious charges were brought by a junior against a senior officer. Captain Roberts was offered the option of withdrawing his statements and retiring from the army, or of standing a court-martial if he chose to adhere to them. Strong in his sense of right, and feeling bitterly the treatment to which he had been subjected, he elected to hold to his statements and to stand a court. He did so, and the result has been that he has added one more to the many who have gone to the wall in attempting to fight against their commanding officers.

But on the trial many disagreeable little things came out. It was shown that Lord John Taylor did not adopt the most agreeable way in the world to teach Captain Roberts his duty and brighten him up. It was shown that this old officer, who wore the Indian medal, *was* sent to drill with newly joined, dirty recruits; that he *was* deprived of the command of his company; that he *was* kept aloof from by the officers of the 94th; and that, in fact, he underwent that cheerful sentence of what is popularly known in the army as being "sent to eternal drill," and which means that a man's life is made a burden to him until he is restored to the good books of his Colonel. Now, we are not going for a moment to make out that Captain Roberts was a smart efficient officer hunted down by unscrupulous enemies. Far from it. It was proved on independent testimony that Captain Roberts was a bad drill, was unacquainted with the interior economy of a company, and was generally not up to that high standard of efficiency which the modern requirements of tactics and warfare imperatively demand from officers nowadays. Granted all that: but to snub and bully a man, to make him a laughing-stock by sending him, after 20 years' service, to learn the goose-step, and to treat him as a newly-fledged sub-lieutenant, is emphatically *not* the way to teach him his duty. And the conclusion is irresistibly forced on us, that if Captain Roberts had been an old 94th man, if he had risen in the corps instead of being suddenly sent to it when he was an old soldier, then *esprit de corps* would have tenderly screened those shortcomings in the comrade of long standing, which in the case of the outsider were so promptly and ruthlessly shown up. In short, the public have come to the conclusion that an old and meritorious officer, somewhat dull perhaps, but of unimpeached character, has been very badly used, and, in place of being treated with that consideration and courtesy which he had a right to expect, has been subjected to usage which led him to commit himself fatally, and which has caused him to forfeit all that makes life worth having to an officer, his honourable position and his prospects. And no trial of recent years has brought out so strongly the fact that a commanding officer possesses powers which, when used by a man who wishes to annoy or bully those under him, are indeed formidable weapons. A commanding officer may keep himself within safe bounds, and yet render the life of any officer under him quite unbearable. A mistake on parade may be made an excuse for keeping a man at drill for months; some trifling neglect of duty or oversight and an officer may be condemned to endless regimental drudgery as a supernumerary. To complain is dangerous; it may be, fatal. In short, the power entrusted to a commanding officer, which is necessarily very great, and is, we are bound to say, generally used in a proper manner, becomes in the hands of a tyrant or a vindictive man a means of annoying and worrying those it should be his first duty to protect and make comfortable. These are well known truths, and in few positions in life have men more power for good or evil in a limited way than they have when they become commanding officers, and are entrusted with the well-being of a score or so of officers, and a few hundred men.

But the case of Captain Roberts teaches another lesson. It shows how much to be deplored is that system of sending officers to regiments other than their own. A step goes in a regiment. The senior subaltern, who has probably seen more than a dozen years' service, hopes to get it. Everyone in the corps would like to see him get it. But some one, from another regiment in which the promotion has been very slow, is held by the authorities to have a prior claim, and is sent to fill the vacancy. It is not in human nature to suppose that the outsider, as everyone calls him, can have a very warm welcome, and unless the commanding officer is fully alive to the responsibilities and duties of his position, and the officers of the corps accept the decision of superior authority in the frank spirit of true soldiers, a great deal of unpleasantness must happen. In India, it is not uncommon to see the junior captain of a regiment a man of over twenty years' service, and a local major, while some of the captains above him have only about half his service. The officer in this anomalous position has been pitchforked into it to meet the exigencies of the service and must make the best he can of it.

To sum up. The case of Captain Roberts appears to us one in which a man of long service, of slender ability, and rusty from a long sojourn on half pay, was sent to a corps in which he was not welcome and the commanding officer of which appears to have been one of that school of martinets common enough of old, but happily becoming more rare in these days; and the result of intolerance on the one hand, and of a strong sense of injustice and wrong on the other, has been unhappily exemplified; but it seems to us well worthy of note that no fewer than seventy-two members of the House of Commons voted for Mr. Jenkins' motion, "That an "humble address be presented to Her Majesty "praying that, in view of the circumstances dis- "closed upon the proceedings, she will be "graciously pleased to re-instate Captain Roberts "in his rank in the army." The motion was lost by a majority of 65, but it may be some comfort to Captain Roberts to know that no fewer than 72 gentlemen believe him to be the victim of systematic oppression and wrong. As regards the question which was raised during the debate as to whether the verdict of a court-martial could be discussed and set aside without injury to the discipline of the army, General Shute held in very decided language that it could not, and Mr. Bentinck supported the gallant General in his view that the House of Commons should not meddle with such decisions. But this was warmly contested by other speakers who insisted that the House was emphatically the place where any case of injustice, no matter whether the person to whom the injustice was done belonged to the army or navy or any other profession or class, should be investigated. And we think this view will find general acceptance. It is absurd to suppose that the discipline of the army will suffer because the verdict of a court-martial is liable to be upset by the House of Commons, and the extreme rarity of an appeal like the present is the best proof of the satisfaction with which the awards of military tribunals are usually regarded. We must add in conclusion that a statement appears in the *Standard* to the effect that the members of Parliament who voted for Mr. Jenkins' motion are going to petition Her Majesty to re-instate Captain Roberts, but, while this proves the earnestness and sincerity of their conviction that Captain Roberts is a most illused man, there can be little doubt that the appeal will be unsuccessful, as Her Majesty would be most unwilling to put herself in direct opposition to the declared views of Parliament.

THE Government of India has certainly chosen an unfortunate time for raising the duty on Malwa opium. Not only is the opium trade at present in far from a flourishing condition, but its prospects are threatened with serious injury by the Convention recently concluded at Chefoo. This Convention gives power to the Mandarins to levy the *lekin* dues at the treaty ports, the Chinese Government having put forward the pretext that this concession was necessary in order to prevent the smuggling of foreign goods into China, which was, they alleged, carried on extensively while the dues were levied at an interior customs' line where they could be easily evaded. But the only result of allowing the Mandarins to collect dues at the port of importation will be to put a fresh tax on foreign goods, as the internal customs' dues will still be collected on one plea or another. This new tax will be a protective duty in favour of Chinese as compared with Indian opium, and the competition the Malwa drug has already to encounter in China will thus be made much more formidable. We think, therefore, the Indian Government would have done wisely to leave the export duty levied in this country untouched, for a Finance Minister in India ought to be very careful indeed not to play tricks with the opium revenue, or he may some day find that he has lost it.

RELAPSING OR REMITTENT FEVER ?

A RESOLUTION of the Bombay Government has been issued, disposing of a question raised by Dr. Blaney, a few months ago, as to the nature of the fever from which the patients sent to the hospital on the Flats were suffering. Dr. Blaney considered that in many of the cases examined by him he detected the symptoms of relapsing fever. The Committee appointed by Government, consisting of Dr. Cook and Dr. Carter, made a report which has not yet been published, giving the results of their examination of patients in the hospital on the Flats; and afterwards Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Carter, at the request of Government, submitted a report on the fever prevailing in the lodging-houses and along the foreshore of the city. The Acting Surgeon General, Dr. W. G. Hunter, having received all these papers and prepared tables showing the symptoms in a large number of cases, the Government has resolved that the evidence shows the fever is not relapsing fever, but belongs to the class of malarious remittent fevers which are very common in Bombay, but which are not contagious.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 12.

THE series of victories obtained by the Turks during the last week of June and the beginning of July has or the present given an unhoped for turn to the campaign in Asia. The pluck and spirit of the Turkish troops have prevailed over superior numbers and a higher military organisation. Surprised and defeated at Alishgurd, the Turks made, nevertheless, a valuable discovery which has inspired them with a new confidence. They perceived that they had the advantage of arms, and that their rifles had a longer range than those of the Russians, hence in the battles that followed, they went into action on more equal terms with the enemy, and confident that victory was within reach, if only they exerted themselves to obtain it. Impartial witnesses describe the bayonet charges of the Turkish troops as admirable; their dash and enthusiasm were irresistible, and the Russians were driven back as fugitives over the country which, a few weeks before, they had traversed to all appearances as conquerors. Both armies have been engaged along their whole line. While the right wing of the Turks was driving the Russian left before it, the bulk of the Ottoman army, under Mukhtar Pasha, was engaged in a hand to hand struggle with the Russian right and a portion of the centre commanded by General Melikoff. The battle of the 25th June was decisive. General Melikoff, completely routed, was closely followed in his retreat by Mukhtar, who again attacked and defeated him on the 1st July, driving the Russian army in great disorder on Kars. In these battles, the loss of the Russians was immense both in men and materials; the movements of the pursuers and pursued were too rapid to allow them time to bury their dead, and the passage of the belligerent armies has left traces of appalling horror wherever fighting has taken place. Later news received from the seat of war report the pursuit of the Russian left to have been continued as far as Ipek, where another battle was fought with results less favourable to the Ottoman arms, as they were unable to dislodge the Russians from their positions, and owing, it is added, to the supineness of one of the Turkish Generals, Faik Pasha, the Russians were permitted to retire unmolested to Bayazid. The investing army of Kars having been partially withdrawn, after the defeat of General Melikoff, in order to send him assistance, Mukhtar seized the opportunity to re-open communications with the fortress, and throw in reinforcements of men and guns. Since then, the Russians have retired from their positions south and west, but it is by no means to be assumed that they will leave the victory to the Turks without another struggle; and a strong concentration of Russian troops and the arrival of a new army corps of 60,000 men are believed to indicate, on the part of Russia, the intention to make a fresh start in her attack on Armenia. It would seem that the Russians had anticipated little or no opposition, and in conducting what they supposed would be a mere military promenade through Armenia, the Russian lines had been allowed to spread over a wide range of country, thereby weakening their power of resistance when the actual struggle began. Having found out their mistake, at a heavy cost to themselves, the Russians, grown wiser by experience, have determined to stop at no sacrifices to wipe away the stigma of their late defeats, and, with an army augmented by fresh troops, will now prove a far more dangerous foe, and in my next I may have to record Russian victories and mourn over the defeat of the brave Osmanli. Already it is reported that Mukhtar has telegraphed for reinforcements, from which I infer that the Russians have again assumed the offensive, and that the gallant little army under Mukhtar, exhausted by constant fighting, the fatigue of forced marches, and the privations which inevitably fall to the lot of the Turkish soldier, finds itself unequal to carry on the struggle against the fresh legions poured in from Russia.

So far the passage of the Danube has been successful at two points, at Matchin and at Sistova. Once in possession of Matchin, a considerable force was safely landed in the Dobrudja, and Tulcha and Hirsova passed into Russian hands, as a natural result; little is known of their present movements in the Dobrudja. Shumla looks upon herself as impregnable, and dares the enemy to assail her. It is possible the Russians will not accept the challenge, but will devote their attention to the line of railway between Rustchuk and Varna. Their possession of this line would deprive the Turks of one of the two main lines of communication between Constantinople and the army of the Danube, and would for that reason constitute a principal point of attraction for the Russians. From Sistova, the Russians appear to have made good way, notwithstanding a flank attack made on them by the Turks at Biela, and private information reports the imminence of a great battle at Tirnova to the north of the Balkans. An advanced guard of 25,000 Russians has reached Gabrovo, at the foot of the Balkans, and if it be true, as reported, that there exist passes in the mountains known to the Bulgarians, and of which the Turks are ignorant, the Russians may slip over the mountain barrier to Yamboli, and there, seizing on the line of railway to Adrianople, drop down on Constantinople itself before they are expected.

The British fleet is again on guard at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The misgiving which its arrival had at first occasioned in the minds of the Turks has disappeared, and Mr. Layard is understood to have been able to give the Sultan most comforting assurances in a long interview he had with his Majesty last week. Whether the fleet will remain at Besika Bay or come up to Constantinople depends, of course, on the advance of the Russians southwards. The same eventuality will determine the departure of the British troops, destined for the defence of the Thracian Chersonesus and Constantinople.

After a Council of Ministers held in the presence of the Sultan, it was decided that the Seraskier, Redif Pasha, should go in person to the Danube to repair, if possible, the mistakes of his Generals. His absence from Constantinople has, of course, been turned to his personal disadvantage. The long list of misdeeds with which he is charged has been brought to the knowledge of the Sultan; old favourites, kept at a distance by the jealousy of the Seraskier have again found access to the presence; questions asked and explanations given have made clear much that was not understood by the isolated Sovereign; and if Palace gossip be true, Hamid's eyes are at last opened and Redif's sun has set. One very great misfortune of this poor country is that the villany of its governing men is never discovered till too late. The mischief that has been done cannot be undone, and the country has to bear the consequences.

Cherif Abdoullah Pasha, late Emir of Mecca, has been succeeded in that office by his brother Cherif Hussein Pasha, member of the Council of State. The ceremony of investiture took place at the Palace, from whence the new Emir was conducted in State to the landing place leading to the Sublime Porte. Here he was received by a guard of honour and the civil functionaries, and conducted to the Porte, where the Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the other Ministers were in waiting to receive him and to be present at the reading of the Imperial Hatt, inducting Cherif Hussein to the post of Emir of Mecca. The same ceremonies attending the installation of Grand Viziers were observed on this occasion.

The first session of the Turkish Parliament has been brought to a close. This first experiment at representative government has not been barren of results. There existed a belief that representative institutions belonged to a stage of civilization greatly in advance of that existing in Turkey; and there were many who foretold the complete failure of the experiment simply on account of the ignorance of the members as to the manner of conducting their business when they should meet. The result has proved the fallacy of this theory. The Deputies came together with a very fair notion of their duties and of the way to set about them. One and all were imbued with the conviction that nothing could be done until the present system of administration was uprooted and remodelled on principles of equity and justice. With unexpected boldness of language they pointed out the evils under which the Empire was groaning; they did not hesitate to expose the malpractices of Pashas and Ministers, and on more than one occasion they dared to beard the all-powerful Seraskier himself. Indeed between him and the Parliament there was a standing feud, and had he dared he would have packed the Deputies back into their respective districts long ago.

THE PORT TRUST AND THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering the immense traffic which daily passes over each of the level railway crossings at Carnac Bunder, and the lax system of surveillance obtaining with those whose business it is to see the lines clear of all impediments to passing trains, it is surprising that more accidents do not take place than at present occur! The Carnac Bunder being the chief centre of the local trade, an immense number of carts pass and repass over it every day, and as they have also to cross the railway lines lying adjacent to it, and which are totally unprotected by palisades of any description, the unwary wayfarer may at any time be surprised and injured (if not killed!) by a passing train. The precaution taken by the Port Trust in view of such a probability on the temporary line of rails in connection with the Prince's Dock is commendable. On the approach of a train near to any of their level crossings, men and carts are intercepted from crossing by means of a rope extended across the length of the road, until the train has actually passed; while a similar precaution is conspicuous for its absence on the G. I. P. lines connected with the Carnac Bunder goods sheds, and in consequence of which a bullock cart in attempting to cross the line just as a train was passing came to grief yesterday. With a view to guard against any such recurrence the Acting Traffic Manager of the Port Trust might, I think, just as well avail of the opportunity afforded him to prove a benefactor to his species, by writing to call the attention of the Railway authorities to the subject matter of this little reminder.

AXLE.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am pleased to see "Fiat Justitia" again in print, because when any subject is fully ventilated people begin to think for themselves. He says that it is now probable that the W. I. R. A. meeting will not be held at the same time and place as the Presidency meeting.

This object gained, I have nothing else to advocate; but you will perhaps allow me to add something to what "F. J." says about the Chief's prizes. He says that Rs. 150 were actually presented as prizes to European soldiers and Rs. 125 to native. To this I add (as before) that the competitors paid more in entrance fees than the value of the prizes shot for, and that the whole of these fees were appropriated by the meeting and expended on other objects.

It is for the committee to decide whether this is not too high a price to pay for the presence of professional shots from different parts of India—old experienced files who attend these meetings year after year as a money speculation. I admire hawks and consider them entitled to live by their skill, but I draw the line where soldiers—European and native—become the pigeons. If a fixed proportion of the entrance fees were added to the donations for each particular match, I have no doubt that money would be freely subscribed, but it is discouraging to know that your donations do no good but rather the reverse.

"F. J." is able to quote figures and does not do so. He becomes abusive instead. But the members of the committee will no doubt study the proportion of entrance fees to prizes in the various matches and I leave the matter with them.

August 3. EXPERIENCE.

P.S.—Perhaps the hawks will assemble to compete for the "valuable money prizes" so recklessly advertised by the W. I. R. A.?

E.

MR. HOUSTON'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one may make a mistake; but no one need maintain a mistaken position, after his error has been set right. Any newspaper writer may unintentionally misrepresent a public speaker. I need not say that, had I not believed my critic's misrepresentation to be quite unintentional, I should not have taken the trouble of rectifying it. When, however, a gentleman who claims a right to express an opinion on literary subjects publicly challenges another to maintain a position which no one but the challenger questions, he simply talks nonsense.

The only possible answer to his challenge is that *any* "four consecutive lines from Pope, when read with correct emphasis, accent, pauses, &c., will be sing-song." Possibly "the Writer of the Critique" does not know the meaning of the word "sing-song." If so, the following passage, in which Mr. Morell expresses the opinion of the literary world on this subject, may be of use to him: "The most important element in all verse is an invisible one, which we all feel, but which at first escapes our notice. This is the pause in each line; and it is upon the *position* of this pause that the melody of the line depends; while it is upon the *variety* of this pause in each line that the melody of a whole passage or stanza depends. Thus, in the following lines (from Pope's Essay on Man)—

> Admires the jay—the insect's gilded wings;
> Or hears the hawk—when Philomela sings!
> Honour and shame—from no condition rise.
> Act well your part—there all the honour lies,

we have the cæsura after the second foot; and that is almost its invariable position in Pope's verse. Hence its pervading monotony. In Shakspeare and Milton, the cæsura is infinitely varied. It has been rightly said, that the symbol of the cæsura for Pope's verse would be a straight line, while that for Milton's would be a free and ever-varying curve."—Yours, &c.

A. C. HOUSTON.

THE LESSON OF THE FAMINE, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The true lesson to be learnt from the famine is as you remark in a late article, economy on the part of Government as well as on the part of the governed. If the former were in earnest it would find many ways of economising. If the heart of the Home Government be not of "nether millstone," you have done a great service in exposing periodically the charges against Indian revenue made at home under very unintelligible heads. However, the lesson must be learnt soon if Government is to go on at all. A few more famines will do it. The present one is apparently only beginning. The look-out is blank enough and not less so, I am sorry to say, for officers in famine districts than for Government. Now for the governed—principally the cultivators and landholders—their lesson, too, is economy—economy of resources, both money earned and produce, such as grass, &c. which is sometimes abundant but which is never stored for the *unrainy* day—also economy in time, for the ryots waste more than half their days in idling. Few even who have been in districts and gone among natives know the extent of the cultivators' laziness and want of thrift. Who will believe, for example, that there are fields in the Nuggur collectorate, perhaps in every collectorate, which have not been ploughed for 20 years? It is true, nevertheless, the *wakhar* (a sort of harrow) is driven through or rather along the top of the soil, and gives it all the irritation it ever gets and at the same time roots up a few weeds; the seed is then sown. It is a common remark that the soil of India is being exhausted. If so, it is strange that, though the exhausting operation has been going on from time immemorial, the wheat produced stands very high for quality in the European markets. No, it is not being exhausted; the cultivator is only playing with it—it laughs at his attempts at agriculture and in the exuberance of its mirth and richness, it produces some of the best crops in the world if it is only given water. How to teach the cultivator and the landholder energy, enterprise, and economy lies with our omniscient civilians who are ready (and able) to undertake anything from village sanitation to managing the affairs of the first city in the empire. Only put them on the proper tack and we shall see India revolutionised, famines snapped at with the fingers, every one rich and happy.

Talking of civilians. Where is the great "Keswal" gone? Is he still watching over the Dhond and Manmar Railway? or is he lavishly expending "British leather and British steel" (or iron) in districts other than those which till lately had his tender care? It must be the latter, otherwise his warning voice would long ere this have been raised against the construction of the Pultamba and Toka Branch line. Twenty-three miles in length it is to be, starting at a town of fair size and ending nowhere at the junction of two rivers, the Godavari on the north, the Praora on the south—a veritable *cul de sac*. The area of the district is 220 square miles, its shape tringular. Toka at the apex of the triangle, its centre only 8 miles from the future Dhond and Manmad line. Why is it not to be carried along the north bank of the Godavari? Because I suppose that is in Nizam's territory. Why not along the south bank of the Praora? Possibly no one knows, except that it would be little better there than where it is to be. Why not take up the Praora or Godavari to Sangamneer or elsewhere? Or why is it to be made at all? Perhaps the Railway Department can tell. But where, I ask again, is "Keswal"?

RAIL.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUGUST 1.

WE are again anxiously looking out for rain, for with the exception of a few passing showers, we have had none since I last wrote; though, judging from the cloudy appearance of the skies, the weather-wise have been prophesying, every day for the last week, that ere night we would have a fall, but alas! for the vanity of man's prognostications, evening comes, the clouds disperse, and we are left high and dry as before. Matters are really looking serious for us, and unless we have very heavy rain this month, there is little doubt that the famine, with all its attendant horrors, which is raging in Madras and the Deccan, will find its way to us; as it is, grain is more than twice the price it was last year at this time. But if things look dark for us, the prospects for Kattywar is black indeed. Until now, they have only had 1½ inch of rain, and to make matters worse the soil there being of a peculiarly hard and rocky character, requires a copious fall of rain to soften and render it fruitful. There is every reason to fear that even should they yet have heavy rain, this will prove a hard year for the poor.

The Karunj garden was opened on Tuesday evening with some little ceremony of which I can give you no account, as the whole affair was quite private and *very select*, the vulgar herd having received no intimation of the event. Up till now the garden has remained inexorably closed against the public, and one quite expected to find the entrance placarded "sacred to the Civil Service;" not that the gates or surrounding railing would have proved any serious barrier to an enterprising member of the *ignobile vulgus*, they might easily be surmounted with a hop, skip, and jump, only one would run the danger of alighting on the summit of a mountain, and bringing it down with a run, or finding oneself doing a merman or mermaid (as the case might be) in the rocky depths of the lake, or worse than all, flying right across the garden, and *horrid thought!* coming in violent collision with some native pedestrian on the opposite side from whose corpus it is not exactly

> 'The odour of spices that's wafted abroad,
> Nor the musk of the rose that's blown.'

Don't suppose that (to use school boy parlance) I am running down our little garden; on the contrary, I quite agree with the old Scottish saw 'good gear is made up in little bulk.' It certainly *was* a happy thought to have a garden there, and since the jail and Cowasjee's shop have had their faces whitewashed, the place looks really pretty, as dear old Ben Johnson has it—

> 'In small proportions we just beauties see;
> And in short measures life may perfect be.'

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, JULY 26.

WHILE your correspondents "Pro Bono Publico," "Troglodyte," &c., have been raising a tempest in a teapot about the relative advantages of this place and Gogo as ports for the shipment of cotton grown in Western Kattywar, we have been doing our daily round in the calm security that what is to be will be, and that nothing these writers can possibly say will alter for good or evil the future of Bhownuggur. We have not been as gay this year as last, nor the one before but still we have not been altogether dull. The week before last the Thakore gave a very pleasant little garden party at which His Highness' band was in attendance; and the same evening we all witnessed the opening of the new building designated the "Gondalvalla Mahajiraj Girls School." The declaration that the school was opened for the purpose for which it was built, was at the urgent request of the Thakore made by Mrs. Watson, wife of Major J. W. Watson, Joint Administrator of the State. The building is of solid stone with an open timber roof, designed by the Executive Engineer, and erected at a cost of Rs. 43,000. The opening ceremony was begun by a most interesting and appropriate speech in Goozeratee by the Superintendent of Education in the State, Mr. Pran Narayen Mayashanker, which was much to the following effect.

After telling us of the novel object for which we had assembled, he spoke of the object and end of good government, in which perhaps he followed much Algernon Sydney's dictum that when a people set up kings, dictators, consuls, prætors, or emperors, they do it, not that these may be great and glorious, rich, or happy, but that it may be well with themselves and their posterity. He felt sure, he said, that his Chief before him recognized this too, and would hereafter, when in power, shape his course accordingly. The diffusion of knowledge would he knew, be an object dear to the Thakore, of which, indeed, he had already given proof in the desire he expressed to have a school for girls erected in memory of his late beloved Rani, Bai Shri Mahejiraj of Gondal, the building they had then assembled to open. With good government, he said, was intimately connected the education of the future mothers of the people. The greatest consequences of human life depended, he insisted, upon this. As our first language was called our mother tongue, so our first tempers was our mother temper, and these we derived from the conversation and acts of our mothers. How necessary, then, it was that our mothers should know to speak and act aright. He next spoke of the duties of the rich of which class there were many present, and recited a poem by Dalputram Dahabhai of Wadwan, wherein these duties were defined. He spoke of the disinterested acts of individuals of all nations, and particularized that of Dr. Hamilton, who in the latter end of the seventeenth century cured the daughter of the Emperor of India of some fell disease, and when asked to name his reward, desired the abolition of the 30 per cent. export and import duties on goods belonging to English merchants, thus preferring the general good to his own. He then told us that there were now seven girls' schools in the State and over five hundred pupils—one hundred and twenty of the number being then present. That the first girls' school was opened in 1857, and it was only when Mr. Gowrishanker Oodishanker, C. S. I., and other Kharbaris led the way by sending their children to be the first pupils that the dark superstition of keeping females ignorant was broken through. He augured a bright future for the State while these things were fostered. Leaving the girls, he told us of the progress of education amongst the boys—how there were 102 schools with nearly 7,000 pupils, and of the applications he was constantly receiving to open more schools. There were frequent bursts of applause during the delivery of this speech.

His Highness the Thakore next rose and addressed Mrs. Watson; and Mrs. Watson then proclaimed the school opened and wished it success. Major Watson followed with a short humorous speech in which he expressed his gratification in the opening of this productive work, while feeding Brahmins and expending large sums on marriage and funeral ceremonies he classed amongst the non-productive ones. Short speeches from Messrs. Gowrishanker, Samaldass, and Keshrising followed, and then began what must have charmed the little girls most—the exhibition of the wonders of a most powerful magic lantern, kindly brought over for the occasion from Gogo and manipulated by the Revd. Mr. Rea. At short intervals the screen revealed to the wondering eyes of the little ones translations into Guzerattee of "How doth the little busy bee" and such like, which a number of the girls read out in a musical measure peculiar to Guzerattee song. The whole concluded with the distribution to each child of a packet of sweetmeats and a distribution of bouquets of flowers to the visitors. Shortly I believe the school will have a trained school mistress, a Mahrattee lady, named Vithobai.

Every one seemed pleased, and altogether the evening will be a long remembered one. The only absence noted was that of native ladies, but if the school does its work properly it will not be long before this defect is remedied.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

Reinforcements of Russian troops are being hurried across the Danube, and the passenger traffic on the railway has been stopped. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Russians to retrieve their disaster at Plevna.

The Czar and the Grand Duke Nicholas are at Biela.

Suleiman Pasha with his army is actively pressing on the Russians.

Mehemet Pasha is operating against the Russians near Rasgrad.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a question, said that arrangements would be shortly completed for a tribunal of arbitration between the War and India Offices to settle the disputed accounts and the basis of home charges on account of British troops serving in India.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup:—

Hampton	1
Skylark	2
Charon	3

STEAMER ZULU ASHORE.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The s. s. Zulu, which sailed from London, bound to Bombay on the 26th ultimo, has run ashore on the Berlingas Islands. The vessel is expected to become a total loss. All lives have been saved.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, AUG. 2, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India	1.8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5½ per cent. do.	88⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106 (ex-coupon)
Bar Silver	54⅝

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12 200,000	Dec £300,000
Bills Discounted	£18,400,000	Inc £200,000
Bullion	£26,700,000	Dec £300 000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45½ per cent.

Arrivals—Dilawur, Good Hope, Sumatra and Sphinx.

LINE REPORTS.—AUG. 3.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 3.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-50 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., ther. max. 85, W. B. 78, min. 74, bar. 29·82. Fall of rain 47 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather thick and squally, wind W by S 6, ther. 80, bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 1 inch 28 cents.

MANGALORE 8 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E. Fall of rain 91 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 92, bar. 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 1 inch 57 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d,	,,

WE observe that General Kennedy in his last famine statement again refers to the inability of the railway system to transport into the Famine Districts all the grain that is required. He says that the grain-carrying traffic is very active, but that it would be much more so if the railway company had sufficient engine power to enable them to deal with all the grain that is offered at its stations. As more grain appears to be offered at these stations than the company can manage, we are afraid that a great deal of it is being spoiled, although, in districts where rising grain markets are adding to the sharpness of the situation, such grain would be a great boon. The Madras Railway is still less able than the G. I. P. to meet the traffic arising out of the circumstances of the country, and we hope that the Government of India will speedily be able to improve the connection between the two systems. At present there is a break at Raichore in the continuance of the flow of grain eastwards, and of course the more grain the G. I. P. Railway were to pass over its line the greater would be the block at the point where it joins the Madras Railway. We believe that some of the engines indented for by the G. I. P. Railway have arrived, but they will not be available for some time yet as it takes several weeks to set them up. It would increase their sphere, or rather line, of usefulness immensely if, before they commence to run, the Government of India had succeeded in improving the transport system of the Madras Railway Company.

THE Government of India has decided to make the telegraph lines and offices in Khelat a separate military sub-division under the supervision of an officer of the Royal Engineers, who will receive from the Telegraph Department a staff allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, and in respect of such duties will be considered an Assistant Superintendent, under the Divisional Superintendent of Telegraphs. The inspectors, signallers, and linesmen are to be European or native soldiers.

WE are sorry, for the sake of sport, to have to say that the proposal to send from Kurrachee a team of players to compete with Bombay athletes in every game, from cricket to marbles, has fallen through. One of the team, Pottinger, has suddenly been ordered off on duty to the famine districts, where he will have to devote his energies to work a great deal less pleasant than defying the sportsmen of Bombay. Kurrachee apparently despairs of being able to fill his place, and hence the falling through of the team proposal. Lady Macbeth died at an awkward time, and she should, according to her husband, "have died hereafter." In something of the same spirit, we could have wished that Mr. Pottinger had gone "hereafter" to the famine districts.

WE regret having to record an unfortunate repetition of the Fuller case which occurred at Rangoon on the 24th ult. The particulars of the case, as reported in the *Rangoon Daily News*, are as follows: An engine driver, named McGill, residing in the house of a Mr. Tonkins, was in company with two other friends sitting round the table, when McGill's servant boy, failing to do what his master told him, was struck somewhere on the body by McGill. The boy ran out of the house, and no one in the company ever suspected anything wrong with him, until the presence of the Police Inspector in the room announced that the boy had died on the road about fifty yards from the house. McGill was at once arrested by Inspector Heineky and lodged in the town lock up. The occurrence is a most unfortunate one for the accused, who we hear, was about leaving for Prome as running-shed foreman. A preliminary investigation has been held, and the *post mortem* examination showed that death had resulted from hæmorrhage, owing to rupture of the spleen, at the same time no signs of any blow or bruise were found on the body. After evidence had been taken, judgment was postponed, and McGill was admitted to bail on Rs. 1,000.

A VERY serious collision took place the other day at Nawabgung Junction on the O. and R. Railway between a goods train from Fyzabad and the Byramghat branch train. A new engine, two carriages, and several wagons were smashed: the wreck filled 32 wagons. A fireman in receipt of Rs. 30 per month was in charge of the branch train. He states that the Officiating Locomotive Superintendent is carrying his rage for economical working to an extent that is imprudent, Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 per month being the pay he gives to drivers, firemen being placed in charge on Rs 30 per month. An instance of one of these cheap men is cited, who was started driving on Rs. 60 per month, although he had never been in the Locomotive Department before.

THE large number of fifty European criminal prisoners were confined in the Rangoon Jail during the month of June last, and the number, it is stated, seemed to be likely to increase.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"Now that Cabul politics are so often on the *tapis* it may be interesting to many to learn that the present Ameer Sher Ali of Cabul, and his brother Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, are the only two surviving sons of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. The Dost was married to fourteen wives, by all of whom he had sons and daughters innumerable. The reigning monarch, Ameer Sher Ali, has or had six sons; his favourite, Abdoolla Jan, being his fifth son, and for whom Mahomed Yakoob Khan, his third son, has been displaced, and is lingering in jail. Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan, now a State prisoner in the Dhoon, but who spends his summer at Mussoorie, has been married to twelve wives, and has ten sons and four daughters. His two eldest sons, Mahomed Tyr and Mahomed Hassain, were both sharing their father's captivity, but have lately returned to Cabul, and one of them has been appointed to an important military command. A thousand pities Government so unnecessarily detains Mahomed Shurreef Khan a prisoner in our territories. He is most anxious to proceed to Mecca and could not at present venture to appear at Cabul. His presence would either cause an insurrection in his favour, or his decapitation immediately! In the event of our sending troops to Cabul he might be of great service to us in many ways."

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Mysore was taking an airing the other evening in the town of Mysore, when his carriage, in turning into the fort gate, came up against a cart. Both horses took fright, and in attempting to plunge, they both slipped on the pavement and fell. They bruised themselves severely, but, adds the correspondent of a Bangalore contemporary, "thank God, Royalty has been preserved."

IT is stated that the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet has received a grant of land at Myoungmya, in the district of Bassein, rent-free for eight or ten years, with the view of encouraging the private cultivation of teak timber, and at the end of that period to pay a nominal land tax of about one rupee eight annas per acre. We trust His Lordship will be successful in this enterprise among the Karens.

THE *Pioneer*:—Sir Henry Daly's report on the Central India Agency for 1875-76, which has just been published, reflects still somewhat of the splendours of the Prince's visit to Hindustan and the popular enthusiasm it called forth. The feeling, according to Sir Henry Daly, which the chiefs and people alike displayed towards the Prince, "was something that could not be gauged by any Englishman, however broad his experience and thorough his knowledge of the East." He relates a conversation he himself had with one of "the greatest chiefs" on the subject of interdicting all presents to the Prince. This chief, who was in all probability Holkar, expressed a very decided opinion that he could not meet His Royal Highness without an offering, and that he could not present a small one. "Advise chiefs," said he, "to present something in their possession—heirlooms or curiosities. Leave the rest to us. As we know, this advice was acted upon by the Supreme Government. The chiefs of Central India loyally acted up to this self-imposed rule. Punnah gave a diamond in its natural state as delved out of the mines of his territory. Scindia showed the Governor-General's Agent a girdle studded with 2,070 pearls and knotted with diamonds and rubies, and asked whether it would be a worthy offering to the Princess of Wales. A good portion of the report is devoted to describing the welcome which the Prince received at Gwalior, but most of the incidents are already well known. It is mentioned that £160,000 has already been spent by Scindia on his new Italian palace, and that £10,000 has been presented to the lucky architect. While Scindia builds a palace, his neighbour at Indore starts a cotton-mill, and to judge from the report of the English Manager, it seems to be a highly profitable venture. The goodness and durability of the cloth are said to be known to every housewife throughout Central India; "wherever it goes," to quote from the enthusiastic Manager's report, "it is preferred to any other make, and the people who use it are, like so many Oliver Twists, asking for more." It is to be hoped His Highness of Indore understood this classical allusion.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Upper Burma has great expectations of becoming the possessor of another white elephant. It appears that a man from Mandalay, who had gone to Siam on business, in passing through a jungle on his travels, saw a white elephant in the jungle. He tracked the animal to his haunt, and then made rapid tracks himself to the Golden City, where he told his story and received orders to proceed at the head of a select party to capture the prize. His wife and children are well cared for in Mandaly by the royal bounty. It is now some four months since the party set out in quest of the prize and their movements and object are kept secret as far as possible. This distracting intelligence for the moment put a stop to all business at the Court; the excitement has worn off, but it will be revived if favourable reports are received from the rappers.

THE extraordinary bias of the human mind in favour of cruelty, says the *Indian Daily News*, is oddly illustrated in the different attitudes assumed by strictly orthodox people towards the various exponents of different beliefs prevailing in the world, regarding the future state of mankind. A preacher, who preached the restoration of all things, would at once, as every one knows, be expelled from most pulpits. A writer, however, in the *Indian Evangelical Review*, who contends that most human beings will be killed off outright, body and soul, at the wind-up of affairs, not only finds an evangelical publisher, but excites no special indignation in the church. The odd part of the thing is that, for a good part of the way—namely, all over those passages relating to *aionian* themes—the destructionist and the restorationist must hunt in couples: and the oddity consists in this, that, of two men making similar statements, up to a certain point at least, the one that pleads for the benevolence of the overruling wisdom should be denounced, while the one who fastens on the despair of life, and the indifference of omnipotence to the happiness of the creature, should be listened to with the placidity which haunts the respectable.

SAYS *Truth*:—Heirlooms are charming things in their way, and speak volumes as to family and ancestral traditions; but occasionally they are too much of a good thing. There is a Bill which originated in the Lords, and is now before the Commons, to authorise the sale of the furniture, tapestry, plate, and other chattels bequeathed as heirlooms by one Gregory Gregory, of Harlaxton Manor, in the county of Lincoln, to his heir-at-law. These aforesaid heirlooms are housed at Denton Hall, which is not large enough to contain them, consequently they are packed in barns, cellars, and outhouses, and, being of immense value, greatly exercise the peace of mind of their present possessor. The tapestries have to be constantly examined, and being Gobelin, twenty-six feet long and twelve wide, the whole year is spent in packing and unpacking them. Fancy a silver epergne weighing 658 oz., and a chandelier of the same metal weighing 1,492 oz! If the Queen allows Sir William Gregory to dispose of his priceless heirlooms, Christie and Manson's will be crammed with a miscellaneous collection worth a king's ransom.

RAIN REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AUGUST 3—In Central India there has been no rain. More is wanted in the districts of the Central Provinces. Slight showers have fallen in Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi, Meerut, Kumaon, Lucknow, Sitapur and Fyzabad. No rain is reported from Hyderabad. In Sattara and Dharwar the fall has been good; slight in Tanna and Colaba. None in Guzerat. The weather is showery in Mysore, but the rain is not continuous. There has been a good fall in the Madras provinces of Kistna and Godavery.

THE KATTYWAR RAILWAYS AND THE NAGAS OF BHOWNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Butler records that,

"The Prince of Cambay's daily food
Was asp and Basilisk and toad
'Tis said he had so foul a breath
Each night he stank a queen to death."

And as the definition of a "Troglodyte" is "one who feeds on reptiles," and as your correspondent dwells amongst Nagas (*Anglice*, cobras), he is no doubt a lineal descendent of Butler's famous or infamous Prince of Cambay.

It would be a waste of time to answer the special pleading of your correspondent's letter whose persistence in the cause of his employers will doubtless be fully appreciated and specially rewarded for his endeavours to make Bhownuggur the port for eastern Kattywar. It will perhaps disappoint him, however, to learn that, whenever the Kattywar railways are made, Gogo will be one of its termini—and then the relative merits of the two ports will be decided by the inevitable law of eligibility and the eternal fitness of things. The decision does not rest with "Troglodyte," or any other reptile-eating animal, but on the proper authorities who know all about the matter better than he can tell them.

P. B. P.

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation, which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the word A. ROWLAND & SONS engraved in red on the Government stamp fixed on each box; buy only ROWLANDS': sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No XXXVII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd August 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed.		Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors weekly reports. ‖
					During the past week.	During the week ending 28th July.				Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.			
								Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh	10,162	5,5[illegible]	10,28,642	6,46,944	2,516	2,552	·24	3,76,319	1,94,822	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	22½ 20½	20½ 20½	21·94	14·4	8·22
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	3,786	3,763	·51	5,11,967	2,95,754	Jowari 51 Bajri 47	29 26	17 16	35·29	27·55	11·89
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,989	6,77,378	†38,476	†23,067	3·62	15,64,387	6,15,095	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	15 15	15 15	24·8	10·65	7·96
Poona	5,399	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	30,072	29,451	3·24	13,67,485	10,01,090	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	13½ 13½	19 13	30·6	20·76	10·99
Sholapore	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	23,222	23,255	3·23	30,63,499	15,68,779	Jowari 68 Bajri 60	12½ :::	12½ :::	25·21	8·11	10·68
Sattara	4,988	2,68[illegible]	10,64,002	4,61,000	24,959	21,594	2·02	7,71,500	8,19,552	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	11½ 11½	10½ 11½	54·60	25·43	16·96
Kaladgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	‡81,107	§91,916	11·26	21,70,008	12,54,858	Jowari 66 Bajri 76	10 9½	10 9½	22·43	6·18	4·96
Belgaum	4,591	2,690	9,38,750	5,01,000	22,097	22,422	2·38	8,69,837	7,04,884	Jowari 49 Bajri 54	10 ··	9½ ::	30·48	21·34	14·47
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	22,577	23,815	2·41	13,01,574	9,32,399	Jowari 43	8½	8½	26·39	13·81	9·7
Total	54,355	34,183	79,83,927	50,18,992	2,53,807	2,46,825	3·09	1,30,00,575	73,88,727						

Collectors Reports by Telegram, dated 27th July to 2nd August 1877.

Slight showers almost throughout the Collectorate of Khandesh. Sowing progressing where rainfall sufficient. In other places young crops withering, but prospects slightly improved on whole. Prices rising. 69 deaths from cholera.

3½ inches of rain in Nandgaom and about 20 cents in Desh Talukas of Nasik. Rice and early crops in bad condition. Prices rising owing to external demand. 81 deaths from cholera.

Good rain at Ahmednagar and Jamkhed; slight showers in six other Talukas; crops suffering, except in Jamkhed and Karjat. Grain supply enough, imports increasing. A few people emigrating. 167 deaths from cholera.

1 inch 94 cents of rain have fallen in Mawal, and from 21 to 44 cents in the remaining Talukas of Poona, except Khed, Sirur and Bhimthari where no rain has been registered; more rain wanted. Cholera continues.

Good rain has fallen in every Taluka; young crops much improved. Grain supply fair. No cholera, but high prices cause distress.

Good rain at Satara, and showers in some Talukas. Prospects of crops good. Grain supply sufficient. 205 deaths from cholera.

1 inch 35 cents of rain have fallen in Bijapur, and good showers in the remaining Talukas of Kaladgi; Kharif benefited, but more rain wanted. Grain importation large. 20 deaths from cholera.

1 inch 8 cents of rain have fallen in Belgaum; 83 cents in Athni; slight showers north of Gokak; none elsewhere. Rain much wanted. Crops withering extensively. Grain supply sufficient, except in Parasgad. 4 deaths from cholera.

Good rain has fallen in almost all Talukas of Darwar, but the crops have withered in places. Grain importation continues. Cholera almost disappeared; 4 deaths.

Works in progress. Such as digging and repairing wells, roads, tanks, miscellaneous, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad railway have been included under Ahmednagar.

‡ Corrected figures given.

§ Approximate figure given.

‖ For details and dates see Table appended.

A considerable quantity of rain has fallen during the week. Heavy showers have passed over the greater part of the eastern districts, greatly benefiting the young crops, and there has also been a slight return of the south-west monsoon rain in the western districts. Some Talukas and portions of Talukas have, however, not had rain, and the condition of the crops there causes anxiety.

Grain has again risen in price, and jowari now averages scarcely 13 lbs. for the rupee throughout the famine area. There is, however, no very material change in prices in the districts where food is dear, the marked rise in the general average being due to the increased cost of grain in Khandesh and Nasik, where it has hitherto been comparatively cheap.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 2,46 825 against 2,53,807 last week, and there are also 688 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is a marked decrease in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara, where the rainfall during the week has been favourable, but there is a slight increase in the two southern districts, Dharwar and Belgaum, and a large increase in Kaladgi.

There has been no cholera in Sholapur, and very little in the three Kanarese Collectorates, but it continues in the remaining five districts.

The Sanitary Commissioner has submitted a further report from the Kaladgi district, and speaks favourably of the condition of the people, whether upon relief or subsisting upon their own resources in their villages.

The table showing the rain-fall of each Taluka is appended as usual, and the prevailing prices of the staple food-grains are now shown, for the first time, against each Taluka. It will be observed that jowari varies between 7 lbs. the rupee in the Dharwar Taluka where it is dearest, and 34 lbs. the rupee in the Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate where it is cheapest.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 14th July, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has decreased from 59,147 to 48,857, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 89,925 to 81 489.

The number of children varies with the number of labourers, and during the week ending 14th July (the latest for which complete returns are available) the number of labourers had decreased to 2,59,787. The number of people charitably relieved was 18·8 per cent. of the number of labourers upon Relief Works during the corresponding week.

Districts.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 28th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	1,785	630	60	1,849
Nasik	32	19	1,002	2,237	316	15,044
Ahmednagar	2,666	711	26,818	14,039	1,509	21,248
Poona	11,870	5,438	68,931	11,073	1,398	46,006
Sholapur	12,076	6,322	75,160	9,662	1,003	36,266
Satara	3,522	1,710	26,288	11,573	1,525	34,671
Kaladgi	11,624	10,510	69,663	20,605	3,468	34,011
Belgaum	5,648	3,881	52,991	2,979	887	14,097
Dharwar	1,889	1,370	38,081	5,553	699	21,372
Kanara	22	60	5,160	+	+	+1,526
Ratnagiri	8	6	414	138	15	325
Total	48,857	30,027	3,66,238	81,489	10,880	2,29,415

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

+ Executive Engineer's return not received.

The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, less than ten per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the Progress Returns of the Works, and are brought up to the week ending 21st July, while the figures in the table prefixed to this Summary are taken from the Collectors' telegrams, and refer to the week ending 28th July. It will be seen that the net decrease in the number of people on Relief Works during the six weeks subsequent to 9th June has amounted to 1,57,017.

Maps are not sent with this Summary.

A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

With regard to the movements of food-grains, 75 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 28th July, and during the same period 6,319 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 28th July to the Southern Maharatta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 28th July was 348 541 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876	In Jan. & Feb. 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June 1877.	In July (up to 28th.)	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	29,534	16,798	21,399	28,657	4,491	857	145,951
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	27,948	13,760	12,856	12,594	20,348	20,484	175,185
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bushawal	12,829	4,237	3,234	2,346	1,221	2,014	1,521	27,405
Total	124,239	61,719	33,794	36,601	42,472	26,853	22,865	348 541

The rain-fall has been better and more general during the week, and has materially benefited the eastern districts, where heavy showers have fallen over large areas; but the regular south-west monsoon has not yet fully returned anywhere, though there have been light showers, from the monsoon quarter, along the entire western border of the famine tract. The rain that has fallen has greatly helped the growing crops, particularly in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Kaladgi; it has arrived in time to save much of the kharif in these districts, and if the monsoon rain should return shortly, in sufficient quantity, and prevail generally, the season may still be a favourable one. Better rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast within the last few days, and it may be expected to extend northwards. Light showers have fallen in Guzerat and Kattiwar, but some anxiety still exists as regards the prospects of the season in those parts of the Presidency.

Prices of food-grain have not materially varied, except in Nasik and Khandesh, where they have risen considerably; in these collectorates, however, grain has hitherto been comparatively cheap. Imports into the rural districts are still active, and the movement of transport by human labour continues.

Imports on the coast have been more considerable, and grain is now being sent down, by steamers, to such ports as are open. This movement is likely to extend. The grain traffic from the coast to the interior is considerable.

The quantity of grain brought by the railway has again increased. This traffic is very active, and would be much more so if the Railway Company had engine power sufficient to enable them to deal with all that offers at their stations.

As the season has not hitherto been so favourable as was anticipated, no pressure has been applied to cause the people to leave relief, except in some very clear cases; but in the districts where the rainfall has been favourable, except in Kaladgi, people still continue to leave of their own accord, and there has again been a diminution in the number of labourers, the net decrease being 7,186; there has also been a decrease of 10,290 persons receiving charitable relief, and a decrease of 8,436 in the number of young children.

Although prices are still maintained at a very high level, the rain that has fallen during the week has materially improved the position. The general condition of the people is not deteriorating, and will improve as soon as there is a further good fall of monsoon rain.

Cholera is not increasing.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

BANGALORE STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE Steeplechases came off at a place called Agram, about four miles from Bangalore, where there is plenty of space for the horses to run, and where the ground is very diversified. The day was fine, and a large number of people went from Bangalore to see the races; in fact, I think there were more on the ground than there had ever been at the previous races, and this must be set down to the fun that was expected, and which always comes off at a steeplechase, and the one on Saturday was no exception to the general rule. There was a good deal of fun and enjoyment.

The first race set down was the "Agram Cup," and four horses were entered for it. They were King's Own, Leild, Lady Flora and Amber Witch. Among these the first horse was decidedly the favourite, and he did not disappoint those who pinned their faith on him. After the horses had got off, Lady Flora led for some time, and Amber Witch was last. At the first jump she and her rider came to grief, and for a time all that could be seen of her was her four legs in the air, while her rider was invisible. Ill-natured people said that he never ought to have tried to ride, for he was sure to be upset. Lady Flora led till just before the last leap, when King's Own came up, and after the jump, it was hard to say which would be the first in, and their riders plied the whip most vigorously, but at the finish King's Own came in first, but it was by little more than a head, and the race was a very good one between these two horses. The order is as follows:—

THE AGRAM CUP.—Rs. 300. For all horses, 15.1-and under. 15 1 to carry 12 st.; 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Winners of any previous race or chase, once to carry 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. additional. Country-bred and Arabs allowed 5 lbs., and 10 lbs. respectively, in addition to other allowances. Distance about 2 miles. Entrance on 1st June Rs. 20, 1st July Rs. 30, 20th July Rs. 50.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Palmer's	King's Own	12	2½	Owner	1
Mr Boteler's	Lady Flora	10	11½	Mr Ricardo	2
Mr King's	Leild	10	8½	Owner	0
Mr Clement's	Amber Witch	10	5½	Owner	0

The next race was the "Maiden Chase," for which five horses were entered. After getting off Wild Geranium led for some time, but Old Berkshire came up, and held the second place till the end of the race, though Incognita at one time tried very hard for it. At the fourth jump Old Berkshire caught up his rival, and came in easily by a good distance; Wild Geranium second, and Rake third. The other two did not put in an appearance at the winning post, and accordingly were nowhere. The following is the order of the race:—

THE MAIDEN CHASE.—Rs. 200. For all horses that have never started in a steeplechase, the property of residents of Bangalore. For weights see local rule 3. Distance about 2 miles. Entrance on 20th July Rs. 15.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Ricardo's	Old Berkshire	11	7	Owner	1
Mr McCall's	Wild Geranium	11	7	Cpt Hickman	2
Major Barnes's	The Rake	11	7	Mr Costabadie	3
Capt McTaggart's	Incognita	11	7	Sergt Curran	0
Mr Clement's	Fairy	11	7	Owner	0

For the next race, the "Bangalore Open Steeplechase," three horses ran, and this was really the race of the evening. Up to the first leap the three horses kept well together; after this Dick Turpin distanced his competitors, and Heathen Chinee came behind. It was difficult to judge which would be first till after the last jump had been passed, when Dick Turpin was overtaken by Spec, who came in first by five lengths, after a very good and exciting race.

THE BANGALORE OPEN STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 1,000. Over a course about 2½ miles. For weights see local rule 3. Winners of any previous hurdle race or chase, once to carry 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. additional. Entrance on 1st June Rs. 30, 1st July Rs. 50, 20th July Rs. 100.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Herbert's	Spec	11	7	Cpt Hickman	1
Mr Jackson's	Heathen Chinee	12	3	Owner	2
Mr Ricardo's	Dick Turpin	12	3	Owner	0

The next event was the "Selling Stakes," for which three horses put in an appearance. These were "Lornd Doone, Rasper, and Bay Regent. I cannot say that this was a good race, or that the horses were first-rate. They got off well together, and cleared the first jump, but at the second Rasper came to grief, and so did his rider. But the latter was not hurt, and was soon up again, and in the saddle, but when the horses came to the first water leap, they showed a decided disinclination to go over, and seemed inclined to take the way by the side as being much easier. In fact, at all the leaps they did not show much ambition to rise in the world. Up the hill Lornd Doone led, but was overtaken by Bay Regent at the next jump. Both refused at the last jump, but after a little persuasion they took it, and then there was a struggle, but not a very exciting one, and Bay Regent came in a winner by about half a length.

SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 200. For all horses, for one month, the property of Government servants. Winners to be sold for Rs. 600. If more than one claimant to be put up to auction, and surplus to go to steeplechase fund. Registered regimental chargers exempt from sale. For weights see Local Rule 3. Distance about 2 miles. Entrance on 20th July Rs. 15.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Gough's	Bay Regent	11	7	Mr King	1
Mr Tuthill's	Lornd Doone	11	7	Owner	2
Capt Anderson's	Rasper	11	7	Mr Ricardo	0

The last race was the "Consolation Stakes," and for it three horses ran. The three got off well together, but after a little time Lady Flora was seen to take the lead, and Wild Geranium was the second, but the latter horse, though he tried hard, could not come up with her. She took the last leap in good style, and came in a winner by five or six lengths. This brought the Steeplechase to a termination, and upon the whole the running was very good, and a pleasant evening was spent.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 100. For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. A handicap. Distance about 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 15 for a start.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Boteler's	Lady Flora	11	7	——	1
Mr McCall's	Wild Geranium	11	0	——	2
Capt McTaggart's	Incognita	11	7	——	0

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The Sheriff, Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, has called a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for Friday, the 10th inst, in the Town Hall, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

A VAGRANT.—Frank Patterson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRICKET.—The Bombay Gymkhana will play a cricket match with the Parsee Cricket Club on Tuesday next. The match will be an interesting one, as the Gymkhana will play for the first time with the Parsees.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Edward Eaton, a seaman of the British ship Glee Madin, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for absenting himself without leave.

COLONEL BROWNE has resigned the command of the 83rd Regiment, and left Kurrachee on Tuesday on six months' leave. The command of the regiment has devolved upon Colonel Meurant, the officer next in rank.

THE TRAMWAY CO.'S PRIZES.—The following are the successful numbers drawn yesterday for the Tramway prizes for the month of July:—

No. 062900	¾	anna	Rs. 50
,, 157566	1	,,	,, 50
,, 185120	1	,,	,, 50

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A domestic servant in the employ of John Armstrong, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. R. Co., residing at Parell, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold chain, valued Rs. 200, and Rs. 30 in currency notes, the property of his master, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cruickshank Road, Esplanade, on view of the body of Jamsetjee Manockjee. Deceased was about 25 years of age, a fitter by trade. It appears that he had quarrelled with his father about three days ago, on which occasion he declared that he would destroy himself. He was missing until yesterday morning when his body was found floating on the surface of the water in one of the wells on the Esplanade, situated by the side of Cruickshank Road. The verdict returned was that deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

THE FASTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—A paragraph appeared in the *Englishman* under this heading, about which a correspondent writes, "The Eldorado has taken 28 days 14 hours from Dartmouth to the Sandheads, to which must be added on the time taken from London to Dartmouth, and from the Sandheads to Calcutta. She left London on the 28th June and arrived in Calcutta on the 29th July, which, even allowing for the difference in time, makes the passage over 30 days. The Queen Margaret, on her last voyage, took, from London to Calcutta jetties, 29 days, and the Mira, this time last year, took from Birkenhead Dock to Calcutta jetties an hour or two under 29 days. Those two are beyond doubt the fastest passages on record, but the same two steamers, as well as the City of Manchester, City of Carthage, City of Baltimore, and Orion have frequently done it from dock to jetty under 30 days. There may be many, and doubtless are, who have done it in 30 days, but now-a-days no one thinks of calling a passage even a quick one (far less the fastest on record) unless done under 30 days, which moderate feat it remains for the Eldorado yet to do."

AT morning parade on the 27th ult., Lieut.-Colonel Meurant, commanding H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, presented Private W. Wilson, of the same corps, with the medal and decoration for long service and good conduct. Private Wilson has nearly completed his twenty-first year in the service, nineteen of which he has served in this country. From what we have heard he is a man of sterling worth, an intelligent soldier, and a skilful artisan.—*Beacon*.

WE understand that collections have recently been made in Kurrachee on behalf of the wounded in the Turkish armies, and that donations amounting to Rs. 14 000 have already been promised, Rs. 4,000 of which have been paid towards this laudable and very necessary object. This money has been collected among the Mahomedans in Kurrachee, but we have been asked to invite the aid of the Europeans in the station and this we can most readily and willingly do, and we have no doubt that a response will be made. A commencement has already been made by Mr. F. C. Constable, who has subscribed Rs. 100. Subscriptions may be paid to Mr. Hussan Ally, the well-known pleader. —*Id.*

WE learn that the Supreme Government have been a good deal exercised by the accidental discovery of a case of percussion caps in transit by railway from Umritsur to Jhelum. The discovery was made in January last, and much difficulty has since been experienced in trying to trace the consignors and consignees of the caps; but there seems to be little room to doubt that they were consigned from Bombay as "packets and books." The consignor is said to have been one Sher Mahomed, and it seems very probable to have been a man of that name believed to be the agent of a Cabul merchant, named Mir Syud Jan. Proof of identity is wanting, however, but the Supreme Government have passed an order, that if the consignor can be discovered he is to be prosecuted, and that all such consignments and purchases in Bombay are in future to be carefully watched, with a view to finding out whether they are sent to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, or in the direction of Sind. Percussion caps are probably not the only articles so smuggled, and the recurrence of any such practices should be as far as possible prevented. The special attention of the Bombay Government and of the railway authorities is directed to this point. Attention is also called to the rules relating to import and transport which will all shortly come under revision with the Arms Act. The Government points out, that the present case shows the system in force to be defective, and draws attention to the fact that a bill to amend the existing Act is now under consideration in the Legislative Department of the Government of India. In the meantime a specimen of the caps taken from the Jhelum consignment has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay by way of finding out whether caps of the same description are manufactured or sold in Bombay, or whether, if imported, their origin can be traced.—*Indian Daily News.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA.		FORT.		BYCULLA.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Friday, Aug. 3, up to 6 a.m.	0	99	0	46	1	5
Previously registered	46	13	36	47½	41	99
Total up to date	47	12	36	93½	43	4
Fall up to 3rd Aug. 1876	37	9	36	75	41	18

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. THIBET, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Col. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. Massop Mr. Thomas, Lieut. C. C. Howard.
For Brindisi—Dr. Hooper.
For Venice—Mr. M. Madge, Mr. H. Donning.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3RD.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* NUNDRAM BEHARILAL.

Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate General and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Farran said he understood this case was to stand over until his Lordship had looked through the evidence in the case of Meer Goolam Baba. The learned counsel did not know what credence his Lordship would attach to the evidence of Mr. McEwen. He did not know what the effect of McEwen's evidence was, because he had not read it. It would depend upon his Lordship's decision in Meer Goolam Baba's case whether they should go on with this case.

Mr. Budroodin said he had no serious objection to the case standing over beyond that McEwen said he knew nothing about the defendant in this case.

Mr. Farran—I cannot contradict my learned friend.

His Lordship said the suit had better be adjourned. He would probably give judgment on Monday in the case of Meer Goolam Baba.

The case was postponed accordingly.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH *vs.* SCOTCH AND IRISH.

THE return match was played on Wednesday. It will be remembered that in the first match the English claimed a slight advantage in consequence of having forced their adversaries to touch the ball down twice. On this occasion, the Scotch and Irish won the toss, and for the first quarter played towards the Bandstand goal with a strong wind in their favour. The English were *minus* some of their best players, notably Cartwright, Carmichael, Young, Grey, and Beaumont; and on the other hand, the Scotch and Irish were considerably strengthened by Allan Arthur (who has played for some years for Scotland in the International Match) and G. Farran, who was "always on the ball." The Scotch and Irish, notwithstanding the plucky and energetic play of the brothers Cooper, Carnell, and others, penned their opponents all through the game, and secured five touches down, which were principally obtained by Arthur, who worked like several horses, but we must not omit to chronicle a very pretty run of Arnott's which secured one of them, and also a well fought "maul in goal," when Murray succeeded in touching the ball down.

The English scored one touch down, W. Cooper making a fine run in. The tries at goal were all failures; perhaps the strong wind that was blowing had something to do with this. The Honorary Secretary played back and made some pretty and effective drop kicks. He is to be congratulated on his endeavours to make the game a more open one than formerly, there being much less "scrummaging," and consequently every one enjoyed the game.

Mr. Maxwell (the president of the old Bombay Football Club) unpired to every one's satisfaction.

The match is to be continued next Wednesday. The English will play stronger, and we venture to predict that it will be *the* match of the season.

UNITED *vs.* BYCULLA.

THIS evening at 5-30 a match between the "United and "Byculla" teams will commence. There is every likelihood of a well-contested game being the result as both sides seem to be fairly represented as regards those qualities necessary for "footballers." The following will be the positions of the players:—

UNITED.

Goals.

R. Leibschwager. W. Stevens.

Three-Quarter Back.

H. Harrington. E. McGarry.

Half-Back.

W. Maidment. W. Lake (Captain.)

Forwards.

H. Judge. L. Walsh.
J. Cannon. J. Doran.
D. Devlin. J. Keese.
A. McKenzie. C. Wilson.
R. Cumming. W. Coen.

BYCULLA.

Goals.

W. Corkery (Captain.) H. Gordon.

Half-Back.

J. Brown. W. Arnott.

Quarter-Back.

K. Singh. E. Gordon.

Forwards.

R. Boileau. E. Brown.
R. McMiekin. M. Desmier.
J. McMiekin. M. Purvis.
W. Kidd. J. Fern.
A. Brown. R. Hannah.

INVOCATION OF "JUPITER PLUVIUS."

THURSDAY last was passed by a portion of the Bhatia, Bania, Lohana castes, and other sections of the Hindoo community of Bombay as a day of great religious festivities. A fortnight previously, the piece-goods merchants, having their place of business in the New Cloth Market, set on foot a subscription with the view of defraying the expenses of performing certain extraordinary religious ceremonies in honour of Jupiter Pluvius. From Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 were subscribed by the merchants, and the owner of the market, Mooljee Jaitha, added his own contribution, which made up an aggregate sum of Rs. 10 000. With this money in hand, proceedings were commenced in right earnest. A spot of ground within the limits of the New Cloth Market was selected for the performance of the ceremonies, for which the services of about 200 Brahmins were specially engaged. A large hollow was made in the ground sufficiently broad to hold in its bottom some twenty Brahmins in a squatting posture. Copper vessels of various kinds and sizes, cloths of different descriptions, incenses, ghee and drugs and miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention were purchased and kept in store; and when the preliminaries were completed, the ceremonies commenced under the directions of Pundit Gatoolaljee, a man held in high estimation for his sanctity and learning. The chief object of devotion was a clay image of a pious saint of high repute named Aikul-shringhee Rushi, who was invoked from day to day for about a fortnight to use his good offices with Jupiter Pluvius on behalf of the good folks of Western India. Thus did a party of fifteen Brahmins squat at the bottom of the hollow day after day, with about 100 of their *confreres* outside the hollow, all engaged in the solemn purposes of invoking the clay image of the pious Rushi who was supposed to possess great influence with Megh Rajah, *i. e.* Jupiter Pluvius. All the Brahmins were of course fed out of the subscriptions during the fortnight of prayer. The work of invocation was completed in all its details at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, when a procession, consisting of about 100 carriages and from 4,000 to 5,000 Hindoos was formed at the New Cloth Market. With the image of Aikul-shringhee Rushi seated in a mail phaeton and pair in the front rank, and heralded by a party of drum, tom-tom, and other native "musical instrument" beaters, the procession moved on by Withulwady, Kalbadevi, and other main thoroughfares into the Queen's Road. On the way, it received large accessions to swell its proportions, and when it crossed the railway level crossing and debouched into Back Bay, the number composing it was supposed to be from 6,000 to 7,000 persons. Europeans passing the Queen's Road were surprised to see such a vast concourse of Hindoos in Back Bay, and could scarcely guess the purpose for which they were massed there. Arrived at a convenient spot in Back Bay, the Brahmins, who had taken the image of the saint out of the carriage, placed it on the ground, when special parting prayers were offered up; and then amidst a chorus of pious ejaculations, which was sufficient to have disturbed the slumbers of "the Seven Sleepers," the image of the Rushi was placed in a small boat kept ready for the purpose. Just at that moment a shower of rain fell! The enthusiasm which seized the vast concourse of worshippers was intense. The spirit of all the deities, known to Hindoo mythology, seemed to stir up the energy of the Brahmins. They looked at each other in the fervour of enthusiasm and turned their eyes upon the crowd as if to say "Dare any of you doubt the efficacy of our prayers? They have been recorded in the Chancery of Heaven; and see, here's the result before your eyes." And strong in that belief, the crowds moved on until the image of the Rushi was rowed out of sight and thrown into the sea off Malabar Point. In a short time, the vast crowds dispersed with the assurance that, after such a grand ceremony to propitiate Jupiter Pluvius, all fears on account of a scarcity of grain this year should vanish.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

AT least one hundred European and native gentlemen were assembled yesterday morning at seven o'clock as sub-committees in the nine divisions of the town of Madras to concert means for relieving the necessitous poor in those districts. We have no fear of wearying our readers at this juncture in recurring to the subject of the Famine and the prospects which have to be faced—faced manfully if they are to be overcome. Before doing so, however, we may state that the "new departure" of Government arose out of an application to the Directors of the Monegar Choultry that they should provide money doles for caste poor, who were not able, by the rules which guide their lives and are bound up with their religion, accept cooked food. As the request could not be complied with by the Choultry Committee, the application was forwarded to Government, who felt that the time had come to appeal to the public for aid in this respect: the organisation of the Municipality was made use of in the first instance, and out of the decision of the Directors of the Choultry has arisen the agitation which will acquire fresh being from the meeting to be held on Saturday next in the Banqueting Hall. Englishmen cannot permit themselves, without a great struggle, to be overcome by adverse circumstances, how so ever great they be. There is need that we should do our utmost, and then proceed to ask for assistance beyond our own Presidency and outside the continent. We cannot lay before our readers, as we could wish, the scenes of heart-rending woe on every side, nor is there any necessity for this. We all know that to us who witness them the events are heart-breaking, because we feel our own powerlessness to make any great impression upon them. One word of tribute must be paid to the law-abiding tendencies of our fellow subjects. In spite of the terrible distress, notwithstanding the claims of their empty bellies, there have been remarkably few robberies; dacoities (gang robberies) have increased in a far smaller proportion than might have been anticipated. On the other hand, the ties of Nature have been ruthlessly severed. On any day and every day mothers may be seen in the streets of Madras offering children for sale whilst the foundling section of the Monegar Choultry is full of infants discovered by the Police on the roads, deserted by their parents, some with the marks of quite recent birth upon them.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 2.

LOTTERIES.

MR. N. A. CHICK is good enough to send us a memo on the subject of lotteries, from which we make the following extract:—

"It was on the model of the English law that the local Act V. of 1844 was framed and passed, suppressing lotteries in India for the first time. Up to that time, there was a Government lottery in Calcutta, and—no rate payers. Roads and public squares were made, the conservancy was performed, the night soil removed, the Town Hall built, St. John's Cathedral erected, the town was not in a hopeless state of insolvency, and its happy inhabitants were still in blissful ignorance of the worrying capabilities of a miserable army of tax-gatherers. If sufferance and time permitted, the Government Lottery would have done all and everything for Calcutta, in the way of sanitary improvements, drainage works, &c., as witness the two ponderous volumes of the report of the Municipal Committee, of which Sir John Peter Grant (the Supreme Court Judge) was President, and Mr. William Cobb Hurry was Secretary. But the Calcutta Government lottery was suddenly, ruthlessly, and prematurely strangled, before some of the public works it had in hand were half finished, of which let one example suffice. The project was to open out Wellington-Square, and construct a wide road from Government-place to the Square. The square was made, but Waterloo-street still stops short at historical Cossitollah, now known by the new fangled name of Bentinck-street. The suppression of the Government lottery came about in this wise. A number of minor lotteries, *little goes*, by speculative individuals, started up in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and let to much mischief. The *Friend of India* of Serampore raised an outcry and Mr. W. W. Bird, who identified himself with the 'peculiar people,' from his high position influenced the Supreme Council; and its Legislative member, Mr. Charles Hay Cameron, was called upon to frame a Bill for the supression of lotteries, and Act V. of 1844 was the ultimate result. If any one can obtain access to the records, I have a strong notion that he will find the draft of the Act in Mr. Cameron's own hand-writing, with remarks, perhaps, incontestably showing that there was no intention to suppress, positively and absolutely, all and every lottery, public or private, of any sort whatever."

Whatever the merits of the question, it is certain that there should be a uniform law on the subject throughout the country. It is preposterous that the announcement of lotteries should be legal in the Punjab, and illegal in Bengal.—*Statesman.*

CERTAIN CURE OF SNAKE-BITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—Will you do me the favour to draw the attention of the Snake Poison Committee to the following? I find that pure carbolic acid has the power, if used immediately, to neutralise, or in some way render inert, the poison of the cobra. I have with my own hands seized a live cobra about four feet long, held it by the neck, and made it bite the thigh of a hen. There was no mistake about the bite, because I held the thigh of the hen to the mouth of the snake, and saw the snake bite with a most savage grip. I then applied pure carbolic acid to the wound with a glass probe, and let the hen go. I got another hen, and, still having hold of the same cobra, I made it bite as before. I applied nothing to the wound, and also let this hen go. The first hen appeared stupefied, then shook itself, and walked away, and lived; whereas the second hen died in three seconds by my watch. After these experiments I tried the effect of pure carbolic acid on the same cobra. I dipped the glass probe into the carbolic acid, and let a drop of acid fall on the cobra's palate. The effect was miraculous; the snake writhed and twisted itself around me, and commenced to contort its body as if it had convulsions. I threw it on the ground to see what it would do. All power of progression was lost; all it did was to writhe and twitch its body in a manner painful to look at, and after about an hour it was dead. Since then I have tried carbolic acid on other cobras and other snakes, and always found that its effect was an instantaneous destruction of the powers of progression. If carbolic acid has the power to neutralise the poison in a wound caused by a strong, healthy, freshly caught cobra, with fangs untouched, will the injection of it into the blood not have the same effect? I have no hypodermic syringe, otherwise I would try the experiment myself. As matters stand, I maintain that pure carbolic acid has the power in some way to render inert and innocuous the poison injected into a wound by a cobra; and therefore hold as discovered that carbolic acid, when applied immediately to a cobra bite, is a specific against its being fatal. With these data found, I will be very thankful to learn what the medical profession have to say to it.

THE PUNDIT,
Airevedj.

Rajshahye, July 23.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE LATE MR. BAGEHOT ON INDIAN FINANCES.

IN the course of a review of the last work of the late editor of the *Economist*, the London *Examiner* says:—

In Mr. Bagehot's view, the fall in the value of silver had produced a grave peril for the Indian Government; but the situation required no such desperate remedies as the substitution of gold for silver as a medium of exchange, or the stoppage of the coinage of silver, so as to give to the rupee a forced and artificial value. He thought that the ordinary laws which regulate the exchange would rectify matters. The low price of the rupee is a direct discouragement to export goods to India, for the prices which the merchant receives there are virtually so much less than they were. On the other hand, the state of the exchange is an incentive to exportation from India; "in plain English, 1,000l. will lay down more rupees at Calcutta in the same time than formerly, and this increase is so much extra profit." The consequence must be that the balance of trade will be more and more in favour of our Dependency; surplus silver must be absorbed by the East; and then this movement will continue until prices rise there to their level here. It is well known that the balance of trade between this country and India is, to use convenient though not quite accurate language, generally in favour of the latter, and at times, especially when the American War led to the development of the cotton and jute trades, this has been a most marked phenomenon. No doubt there would have been a very large flow of silver eastwards but for the increase in the payments made by the Indian Government in this country and the consequent increase of the number of Council bills, which serve as a means of adjusting the balance without the use of coin. Mr. Bagehot does not deny that this has been the case; but he maintains that the effect is merely temporary, and that "the import of silver into India will eventually be as much, now the Council bills are 15,000,000l., as it used to be when they were 5,000,000l." This paradoxical view is based on the theory that the tribute paid by India to England must lower profits, and thereby prices, and that consequently there will be an encouragement to exportation, with the consequent result of increasing the flow of silver to the East. Mr. Bagehot admits that this view is contrary to the opinions of some persons who are familar with the silver market; and we are by no means sure that he is quite right. It is not at all clear that there must be a fall in prices as a consequence of the fall in profits. At bottom, what does the growth of the tribute signify but that a certain portion of rent and profits drawn from India are expended here? And what necessary effect on prices has subtraction from the former? We cordially agree with him when he says that a first effect of the tribute is to raise the price of bills on England, and thereby to create a certain bounty on exports. But it is doubtful whether he does not exaggerate the beneficial effect of the tribute on the export trade of India, the expansion of which we should be disposed to attribute to a great extent to movements of trade independent of the action of currency or the state of the exchanges. The expansion of the China silk trade corroborates this view. We have examined the book with some curiosity, in order to discover what Mr. Bagehot proposed should be done by the Indian Government to prevent the losses caused by the depreciation of silver. It contains, indeed, no precepts directly bearing on the subject, but it indicates what his view was, and it suggests an explanation of the recommendations which Lord George Hamilton attributes to him. The peculiarity of the position of the Government as sellers of those Indian bills is that they must sell them, and that consequently they are inevitably the sufferers from every sudden depreciation owing to accidental causes. The Secretary of State therefore proposes that the Indian Government shall be empowered to borrow a few millions on Exchequer bills, with a view to employing this power whenever a forced sale of their drafts would be inexpedient. We observed that this proposal has been met with very mixed feelings. Some City authorities think that this arrangement will make confusion worse. The market will be exposed to fluctuations in the exchanges owing to the sudden and unforeseen action of the India Office, and they think that it would be better to adhere to the established system of sales. We do not doubt or wonder that Indian bankers prefer the present arrangement; but it is an expensive and wasteful system for the Government, and why should they be compelled to adhere to it? It is quite another question whether the best system is that which is to be adopted by the India Office, viz., power to borrow by Exchequer bills. It is, in the first place, open to objection, because the power would soon be exhausted. Assuming that famines recur in India, we must expect that at certain times the exports from the country will fall off, and that the balance in favour of that country will decline. The result will be a reduction in the price of the Council bill, and a temptation to employ this borrowing power to a very grave extent. We take it that the only true cure is to diminish the vast sum annually expended by the Indian Government, so as to put an end to the necessity for an adjustment which cannot be carried out without injury and loss. We greatly fear that should the payments continue to be made on the present gigantic scale, sooner or later we shall see the Indian Government obliged to resort to a sort of financial *coup d'etat* in the shape of the substitution of gold for silver as the medium of payment of revenue.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, JULY 6.

(Sittings in Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Parry *v.* Leeuw.

THIS action was brought to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Miss Jane Parry, is proprietress of a shell fish shop in the Borough and the defendant, Hubert Josh. Leeuw, a German, carries on business at 47 Bankside, as a glass and bottle merchant, and a barge owner and carter.

Mr. J. R. Wright and Mr. Safford appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M'Intire, Q C., and Mr. Pollard were counsel for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Jane Parry, was called, and in reply to Mr. Safford said—I am proprietor of an oyster and shell fish shop at 101, Union street, Borough. The defendant was a customer of ours. My mother had the shop for 30 years. I have known the defendant for 10 years. He carried on business at Bankside in the bottle way and such like—(laughter)—on a very large scale. He has also barges on the river. In 1870 the defendant made a proposal to marry me, but I told him I could not marry while my mother lived. He said he had laid out a large sum—some thousands—for the purchase of the premises he held, and had spent about a thousand pounds in the decoration of his house, £500 or £600 being for plate-glass; that his house was beautifully furnished; and that he was only seeking for a wife. I knew his friend Mr. Mercer. Defendant said, "What do you say of yourself? I hear from Mr. Mercer you are a good daughter to your mother." I replied, "I thank you for the compliment, but I must reject you while my mother lives." My mother died in July 1871. The business then became mine. Towards the end of 1871 defendant called, and said, "Well, your mother is dead now, what do you think of altering your position. I said, "Through the strict way in which I have ever been brought up I must show my parent proper respect—therefore, not before six months. At the expiration of that time it will be time enough to answer the question." He came to and fro three or four times a week after that, and expressed to gentlemen frequenting the house that he would make me his wife.

Counsel—You are a Jewess, I believe, Miss Parry? —Plaintiff—No, sir, I am not. (Laughter.)

Examination continued—At the end of six months he renewed the subject. "You know what you promised," he said; "the six months have expired. What do you say to marrying now?" I said, "That is under consideration, as I am an Englishwoman and you are a foreign gentleman." I told him it would be better to marry a countrywoman of his own "as regards the sentiments of his language;" but the replied, "I have my riches in England, and an Englishwoman I'll marry." I asked about his position, and he said if I doubted his word I was to make bold to ask Mr. Mercer. I remarked, "I think you honourable, sir; I am satisfied." He replied, "I am honourable." Then I said, "Well, I agree to have you." He talked his circumstances over for about an hour, and then observed, "I mean to marry you to-morrow morning." I begged not so soon as that. "Yes," he said, "I have thoroughly made up my mind, and we will be married in St. Saviour's Church." I paused, and then said, "Oh, don't have it at that church." "Why not?" he asked. I replied, "So many folks at Bankside know me from a child, and there would be such a rumour." (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Why, you were not ashamed of being married, were you? Why should not people know of it?

Plaintiff—Well, that is what I said, sir.

Examination continued—He urged it must be at that church, and I agreed. He also observed, "I don't like to spend much money, it is needless." I agreed with him on the point, and said I admired economy. That was about ten o'clock at night. I remarked, "I am in black," to which he replied, "That does not matter; it will soon be over." I then said "The hour is drawing late; I must wish you good night," and I left the shop where all the conversation had taken place. A young man was present. I went to the kitchen adjoining the shop. I was fetched, and he said, "I fear you will not keep your promise;" to which I replied, "I have pledged my word and honour, and will keep my promise." I left again, but he sent for me a second time. I asked why he doubted my word. He said "I fear that you will not keep your word," and he put his hand in his back pocket and took out a paper, saying, "Here is the marriage licence; what more do you want?" I said, "I have consented, and I beg you will leave." The defendant answered that he would not leave the house till the morning. I urged that it was very wrong to say that, and implored him to leave. I went into the parlour, locked myself in, and turned the light down. I saw the defendant through the blind after I locked myself in, but I did not speak to him. The defendant had gone behind the counter and into the counting house, and I heard him say, in strong terms, "I don't leave this house to-night." The young man, Daniel Davis, spoke to him, and the defendant said, "I am to marry your mistress in the morning." The defendant offered him 10s. a week, and his board, as the shell-fish shop was to be given up. The boy refused. The defendant did not stop all night, but the boy had great difficulty in getting him out of the house, but succeeded at half-past eleven o'clock. I rose at seven o'clock next morning, and dressed for the occasion. (Laughter.) I had on my mourning, but I covered myself with a nun's white "wail." (Much laughter.)

Counsel—Did the defendant turn up? (Laughter.)—He did not.

The Lord Chief Justice—You were not to have bridesmaids?—Oh, no, sir.

Examination continued—About eleven o'clock that day Captain Smith, a friend of the defendant, and a gentleman unknown—(laughter)—but who goes by the name of "The Colonel"—as I heard him called by others—came, and the first word they approached me with was—— (Objected to.) They spoke to me, and I sent a message by them to the defendant. Next day the defendant called with Mr. Mercer. I refused to see him. He called six times during the week. I did not speak to him till the eighth time he called. He raised his hat in a gentlemanly manner—(laughter)—and said he had come to apologise. It was a considerable time before I would receive the apology, but he apologised every way, as a gentleman. He offered no explanation for not keeping his promise.

The Lord Chief Justice—He did not say he had overslept himself or anything of that kind? (Laughter.)—No, sir.

Examination continued—I forgave him, and shook hands with him. He said, "You may fix your own time and church." I would sooner have lost a thousand pounds than you should have broken out the subject to my gentlemen friends." (Laughter.) He called again very many times. He said he should like to keep the shell-fish business on. Whenever he came with gentlemen—as he often did—he declared he would marry me, but he never brought that day to a conclusion. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you ever fix the day or the church?—I left it to him.

The Lord Chief Justice—But he had left it to you. Was anything more said about it?—No, sir.

Examination continued—He continued his visits till March, 1874, when he went to Germany, returning in June, 1874. He called, but I treated him with coolness. He had not told me he was going abroad. I said, "I have rather a doubt of your honour." He replied, "I have positively made up my mind to marry you. I go about and spend a deal of money, yet there is nothing like a wife." (Laughter.) I said, "I leave it to you," but I added, "I fancy, sir, you have a wife abroad." He was much put out of temper by that exclamation. He declared he would have none but an Englishwoman. I said, "I hope you are not seeking me for property." This he seemed very indignant at. He said, "If I liked a woman who had not a gown to her back, I'd have her." (Laughter.) I told him I had received anonymous letters—one saying he was seeking me for property, and the other that he was a gambler. It is more easy to conceive than express his countenance. (Laughter.) After a pause he said, "Mr. Mercer is my enemy. I mean marriage towards you like a gentleman. Let me have a letter in the morning." I said he might be blaming Mr. Mercer wrongly. This was June, 1874. I did not see the defendant again until December. I was very ill. I asked him did he mean to keep his word, and he replied that he did as a gentleman. I reminded him of his vows and said if he meant well he would marry me or write to that effect. He replied on his vow that he would marry me but he added, "You know, madam, I have ever told you that I could not write English." I did not see him again till February, 1875, when he repeated his promise. Everything he had said publicly in the shop, and he stated that he would soon come into the parlour and bring a gentleman or two and play at cards. (Laughter.) I said

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I could not allow it till I became his wife. He was displeased and I saw nothing more of him for some time. I wrote twice to him in March, 1876. The plaintiff mentioned Mr. Mercer, Captain Smith, Mr. Angus, and others as having heard defendant say she was to be his wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Intire—The defendant used the shop about 10 years for refreshment. I do not know the month in 1870 he first spoke to me about marriage, but I know the oysters were out of season. (Laughter.) He inquired about lobsters. (Renewed laughter.) That was the first time I knew that that gentleman had vows of marriage in his mind towards me. (Much laughter.) I wrote down what he said next day in a book. It contains only three words—a slight sketch of the year 1870. (Laughter.)

Daniel Davis, the shopman referred to, deposed to having heard the defendant say to Miss Parry after he had luncheon that he wanted to marry her, and would marry her next morning at St. Saviour's Church.

Cross-examined—Next morning Miss Parry told me she would not see the defendant, owing to the way he had used her, and she refused to see him when he came next. The defendant came constantly to have luncheon.

Mr. M'Intyre—Oysters and stout?

Witness—Oysters without stout. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Then he eat his oysters and made love at the same time. (Renewed laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—A good deal of chaff used to go on. The gentlemen chaffed Miss Parry about the defendant.

By the Lord Chief Justice—I do not see Miss Parry dressed in a veil. On the morning after the defendant remained late Miss Parry did not come down till dinner-time. The reasons she gave for not seeing the defendant was his staying late at the house and not calling for her as he promised next morning.

George Thomas Warren, a lad about 15 years of age, now in plaintiff's service, deposed that in 1874 he was stopping at her house as a friend. He knew defendant, and in June 1874, he heard him promise to marry Miss Parry, and she "took his offer."

Cross-examined—Miss Parry has spoken to me four times about my evidence. I remember it so well because I have studied it.

The jury intimated that the witness need not be further cross-examined.

The letters written by the plaintiff were read. They were as follows—

March 13 1876

Sir—I anxious to obtain A final Answer from you as regard the intentian you have toward the Wrighter its fore years since you furst maad Preposial to me many vows of Honour As bin express by you to the Wrighter, in conclution as A Gentleman as you are Spoken of by A Respectable circale that you move in that formerly traden at My Establishment, in conclution A Answer will esteem the Wrighter

I remane yours most Respectfully
JANE PARRY of 101 Union St. Borough.
To Mr. J. H. Leeuw Esq Bankside.

March 25 1876.

Sir—I wright for a final Answer what Ever my of token plesc in your circumstances of this be assurd of Put to the last you will find miss Parry stadfas I make this Avoul from A Deep feeling of Respect to my character as A Gentleman you will give me A finell answer For it will be Lef in the aands of my Lawyer.

I remain yours most Respectfully.
Mr. Leeuw JANE PARRY.

The plaintiff was recalled, and produced the book of which she had spoken. In further cross-examination she said she found she did not make a memorandum of what occurred in June, 1870, as she did not believe the defendant meant what he said. She did not put any "inward feeling" into it at that time. She had a "waywardness" in her idea—(laughter)—and put no foundation in what was said at the time. She did not think it was chaff. Everything took place in the open shop, she at one side of the counter and he at the other. It is matter of consideration what I thought he meant when I saw a gentleman of high position smitten there and then. (Much laughter.) He asked me was I a foreigner, and I replied "Sir, I ham not." "Are you an Englishwoman?" and I said "Sir, I ham." (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—And there can be no doubt you are. (Renewed laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—I knew Mr. Leeuw a year and a month before he proposed.

Mr. M'Intire—He never told his love all that time.

The Lord Chief Justice—But let concealment, like a worm in the bud—— (Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—What he said to me when he first "predicted" marriage—(laughter)—was "Miss Parry, are you free to marry?"

Mr. M'Intire—And I suppose you replied, "Yes, Mr. Leeuw, if you'll prove true." (Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—The reason I locked myself up from him on the night he remained was this—I said to him, "I do not know what your foreign custom may be, but in England it is not proper for a gentleman to remain under a lady's roof after she requests him to leave." I locked myself up because I feared he would follow me into the parlour. I did not sit in the veil next morning. It was my mother's veil, and I just tried it on to see whether it would "slighten" my mourning, and I found it did.

Re-examined—The plaintiff asked me to go to places of amusement with him, and brought cabs, but I refused to go with him. I never spoke to him but in the shop.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is your case, Mr. M'Intire, that these conversations never took place?

Mr. M'Intire replied that some chaff might have taken place, but he altogether denied that any promise had been made.

Mr. Wright said the defence, as he understood it, was that the promises were the mere chaff of an oyster-shop.

The Lord Chief Justice—I confess I am not acquainted with the commodity. (Laughter.)

Mr. M'Intire characterised the case as one of the most extraordinary description. He would call the defendant to show that the evidence of the plaintiff and her witnesses was not reliable.

The defendant was called, and, in reply to Mr. Pollard, said he was a glass and bottle merchant, in a large way of business, and was a naturalised Englishman. He knew plaintiff's establishments for the last 10 or 12 years, and went there occasionally with friends to have some oysters. He was not there more than 24 times in 10 years. He denied in the strongest manner that he ever made overtures of marriage to the plaintiff. He never made proposals to her, nor did he ever say anything to her that she could possibly mistake for an offer of marriage. He never did so in her shop or out of it. He never told her he was looking out for a wife, nor did he speak of having furnished his house or improved his premises. No conversation ever took place as to his circumstances between him and the plaintiff. She never spoke to him of her mother or her mother's death. There was no truth in what the plaintiff had said as to these things.

The Lord Chief Justice—This has become a most serious case. It is quite clear there is deliberate perjury on one side or the other.

The defendant was examined in detail in reference to the various incidents mentioned by the defendant, and denied that there was any foundation in fact for any of them. He never stated in the presence of Captain Smith, the Colonel, Mr. Mercer, or of any one else that he meant to marry the plaintiff. Nothing of the sort ever took place. He never referred the plaintiff to Mr. Mercer as to his position. Such a conversation as that which was said to have occurred when, as plaintiff said he stopped late, never took place. He never was late in the house, nor did he ever refuse to leave. In fact, he never was in the house alone—always with at least one friend; and he never was there later than between nine and ten o'clock.

The Lord Chief Justice—Then all that she has said as to the evening interview and your offer to marry next morning at St. Saviour's Church, is a fiction?—A pure fiction my lord. It never occurred.

Examination continued—I never had the conversation with the young man Davis to which he deposed.

By the Jury—There never was any chaff in the oyster shop as to myself and Miss Parry.

Examination continued—He was not out of England in 1874, and did not tell the plaintiff he was.

By the Lord Chief Justice—The plaintiff never produced an anonymous letter to me. She never spoke of such a letter. He never saw a marriage licence, nor did he ever produce one to the plaintiff.

Examination continued—He took no notice of the plaintiff's letters to him. He received a letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, which he answered, and he heard no more from them. Then he heard from Mr. Harris, solicitor, and next from a third solicitor, Mr. Morris.

Cross-examined—He regarded the first letter from the plaintiff as a hoax, and the second as also a hoax. [The witness Davis was recalled, and also the lad Warren.] He did not recognise either of them. If they swore to the conversations Miss Parry spoke of, they were altogether wrong. Such conversations never took place.

The Lord Chief Justice—You never spoke of marriage to her, or of St. Saviour's Church?—I swear I never did.

Mr. James Mercer was the next witness. He deposed that he knew the plaintiff and defendant. He had been a customer at the oyster shop for 25 years. In 10 years he had been about 20 times in plaintiff's shop with the defendant. He had never seen him pay Miss Parry the slightest attention, nor heard him say he would marry her. Nothing of the kind ever took place in his presence. There was no truth in the statement made by the plaintiff that in his presence defendant apologised for his absence and offered her marriage.

Mr. George R. Smith, railway commission agent, deposed that he had been at plaintiff's shop about three or four times. Witness wholly denied that anything took place which would indicate that defendant was paying attentions to plaintiff. He was called "Captain," as he was through the Caffre War.

Cross examined—Never went with "the Colonel" or any one else with a message from the defendant to the plaintiff, as she stated. "The Colonel" is a publican recently deceased. (A laugh.)

By the Lord Chief Justice—Until the letter arrived from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis he had never heard a word as to this matter.

Mr. William Angus deposed that during the last 12 years he had been frequently at plaintiffs shop with the defendant. He never heard any mention whatever of marriage or courtship between them.

Mr. Alexander was called, but

The jury intimated that they did not require further evidence for the defendant.

Mr. M'Intire said he would not occupy time by addressing the jury.

Mr. Wright then spoke to evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice asked the jury to weigh the evidence they had heard on each side, for it was clear that at one side or the other the most deliberate and diabolical perjury had been committed. If the plaintiff's story was not to be believed it was as much fiction as if she had sat down to write a novel or a romance. It was difficult to believe that a respectable person could be guilty of deliberately inventing such a story, and then as deliberately swearing to its truth. The story, however, was not without its improbabilities, and they had the positive evidence of the defendant and his friends that there was no truth in it.

Without leaving the box, the jury at once found for the defendant.—*Daily Telegraph.*

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 9.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. FAWCETT remarked that if this was simply an abstract question between free trade and protection no one would more cordially support the hon. member for Manchester than himself, for he was a most ardent and enthusiastic free trader, and no one regretted more than himself to see our colonies less and less inclined to follow in our free-trade footsteps, for every day they were becoming more and more protectionist. The Under-Secretary for India had said that such were the necessities of India that the Government in one year must take authority to borrow no less than £8,500,000. What did that mean? Why, that in a single year the interest on that money would amount to one-half of what the cotton duties yield, and yet this was the moment when the hon. member for Manchester, without having a suggestion that was worth a moment's consideration as to how the money was to be obtained, asked them to sacrifice £1,000,000 of the Indian revenue. This fact was sufficient to condemn the motion of the hon. member. Whatever might be their feelings in favour of free trade, and whatever their antipathy to protection, no motion could be more singularly inopportune, and no motion could be more hopelessly impracticable. It was the paramount duty of anyone who proposed to sacrifice nearly £1,000,000 of Indian revenue, when the revenue was not sufficient to meet the wants of the Government of that country—it was absolutely necessary to show where the revenue was to be obtained. To have met the motion by a direct negative might have been misunderstood. Therefore he had proposed to meet it with the previous question, but at the same time he would suggest that the amendment of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy should be withdrawn in favour of that of the noble Lord the Under-Secretary for India. The danger of the motion of the Hon. member for Manchester was that it would tie the hands of future Secretaries of State, which would be a most injudicious course to pursue. The insertion of the words, "As soon as the financial position will permit," would give time to consider the question connected with public works in India, and other matters relating to the internal administration of that country. Agreeing with much that had been said against protection, he urged that the main point to consider was the effect of these duties on the people of India, and he reminded the House that no evidence had been produced to show that they produced dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of that country. He thought the effect of these duties had been most extraordinarily exaggerated. One would think from the statements which had been made that not a single bale of cotton was exported from Lancashire; whereas, what was the fact? From 1855 to 1865 the amount of cotton goods exported to India increased from £5,600,000 to £10,200,000, and in 1875 it had increased to £18,600,000. The fact was that Indian goods were now preferred to Lancashire goods, because the latter contained size, and in consequence of the general deterioration of the quality of the articles exported. Lord Salisbury did not deserve to be accused of having made reckless promises in regard to these duties. He said that he should like to see these import duties repealed, and that he would make every effort to repeal them; but he went on in the next sentence to say that the repeal of the duties depended upon the financial exigencies of India, and amongst these exigencies he laid particular stress upon fiscal reform, such as getting rid of the internal customs and the salt duties. The present Finance Minister of India said he could not carry out these fiscal reforms because he had no money, and he (Mr. Fawcett) believed they must be postponed until much greater economy was exercised.

Mr. Grant Duff believed that a satisfactory condition of Indian finances would never be obtained until they got rid of all customs duties, both import and export. Of course it was a thing which could not be done in a day or a year, or even ten years. It was merely an object for which they should strive, and they should embrace every opportunity of getting nearer to a system which was the only thoroughly good system for a country situated like India—namely, one of real and absolute free trade. Such an opportunity seemed to be presented by the strong feeling which was manifested in Lancashire in regard to these Indian import duties. He did not care to inquire too anxiously whether the import duties upon cotton goods were the duties which ought to be first dealt with. He was inclined to think, if it were necessary to make a choice, that the duties on salt, tea, and sugar were still more objectionable. These cotton duties occupied a peculiar position, and became more complicated each year. India should take a lesson from another country, where we found how, from a small beginning, what a great system of protection had risen to pauperise that great country of unequalled resources. What he would humbly suggest was that the noble Lord should immediately commence to diminish these duties, beginning next year with a reduction to 3½ per cent.; the next year to 2½ per cent. with an ultimate intention of repealing the duties. If, in 1880, the finances of India were in such a state as to require it he would propose a reimposition of an income tax of say 2 per cent, believing that the income tax was a good healthy item of Indian finance.

Lord G. Hamilton said that of the many questions engaging the attention of the House there were none in which they should be more careful in what they said and more deliberate in deciding than the class of questions affecting our colonial dependencies and colonies. From an imperial point of view nothing could be more injurious than that there should be an impression that because local interests were represented in the house those interests were likely to prevail over the interests of the colonies and dependencies. Therefore he wished to speak entirely from an Indian point of view. India would be affected by the repeal of these duties, and the question was, How it might be effected without those injurious results which had been pointed out. It was necessary to remind the House of these duties. From the commencement of the establishment of our power in India, Customs duties had been imposed upon the principle that all articles were taxed except those specially exempt. Mr. Wilson in 1860 went out to establish an equilibrium in Indian finances, and he advised a duty of ten per cent. on all cotton goods, yarn, thread, and twist. In 1863 those duties were reduced, and although alterations had been made in the valuations between that time and the present the duty on cotton goods had been five per cent. since 1863, and on cotton twist and thread it had varied from 3½ to 5 per cent. Shortly after this the civil war broke out in America, and immediately Lancashire was deprived of her regular annual supply of cotton from the Southern States, thus leading to an enormous increase in the cultivation of cotton in those countries where it could be grown. In India the increase was enormous, and the idea was at once suggested to enterprising minds that if a country like India could produce the raw material and supply the steady demand, cotton mill could be established with advantage and worked with pofit, and so cotton mills began to be established in Bombay. The figures showing the number of mills established were instructive. In 1871 there were only 16 mills with 400,000 spindles; in 1876 there were 39 mills, with 963000, spindles; and during the past year there had been five more mills established, with 121,000 spindles. The increase was very remarkable, and therefore these duties, which were first imposed as a revenue, did at the present time partake of the nature of protection (Hear, hear.) At the same time it was an error to suppose that the growth of the mills was due entirely to these duties, and Lord Salisbury never held that view. Lord Salisbury had had his attention directed to these for a long period, for though India annually consumed more and more of those articles which would pay an important duty, the Government derived less and less from that consumption every year. The idea was to gradually diminish the duties with a view to their ultimate repeal. Unfortunately attempts to deal with the question had been frustrated in recent years by a fall in the price of silver, and the famine in Bombay and Madras. Still, the Secretary of State had declared that as soon as the financial condition of India would permit these reductions in the duties would be set about. They had also to consider the salt duties, which they wished to equalise. As to the question of cotton, there were three things to be considered. The coarser class was now almost monopolised by the Bombay mills, and the high class was almost exclusively from Lancashire; but there was a medium class, making two-thirds of the whole, and there was no doubt that in this direction the Indian manufacturers were encroaching upon Lancashire; but Lord Salisbury had always said that he must first of all guard the Indian treasury, and that as soon as the exigencies of Indian finance would permit these cotton duties might be got rid of. He was sanguine enough to believe that if, say next year, there was such a surplus of revenue over expenditure as would enable the Government to commence to deal with these cotton duties, and also the salt duties, he was convinced, though there might be a temporary loss, they should get enough in the increase of the railway rates to compensate for the loss. He had put an amendment upon the paper, which stated that these duties should be repealed as soon as the financial condition of the country would permit. Various interpretations had been put on these words, but they only expressed the views of the Secretary of State as they had been expressed over and over again. The Secretary of State would not incur the risk of a deficit, but as soon as the revenue would permit he would deal with these duties, and that was the interpretation to be put on his motion. He believed that if it had not been for the famine this year they could have commenced to deal with the cotton and salt duties, and although he could not give a pledge, still if the revenue was in the condition which they hoped for next year, the reform would be commenced. He thought the house would admit that Lord Salisbury was wise when some three years ago he said, speaking not as an Englishman but as the Secretary of State for India, that it was his intention to put an end to these duties, which he considered wrong in principle, injurious in practice, and destructive in operation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Laing said he should only be too happy to see a state of things in Indian finance which would permit of the duties referred to in the motion before the House being swept away. The time had not yet arrived when that could be done. He thought native public opinion would be that in the present exigency it was more desirable to increase the duty than sweep it away altogether. He thought Government had come to a very wise decision in laying down distinctly that the duty should not be remitted until they could see their way to remit it without imposing any new taxation.

Sir G. Campbell said that after the statement of the noble Lord, although he preferred his own amendment, he would withdraw it in favour of the amendment of the noble Lord.

Mr. Birley said he would accept the motion.

The motion, as amended by the addition of the words proposed by Lord G. Hamilton, was then agreed to.

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30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

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